The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. "NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS." EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Agent.

VOL. 7---NO. 34. SALEM, COLUMBIANA CO., OHIO, MAY 8, 1852. WHOLE NO. 346.

THE ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE,

Published every Saturday, at Salem, Col. Co., O.

TERMS.—$1,50 per annum if paid in advance.

$1,75 per annum if paid within the first six months of the subscriber's year.

$2,00 per annum, if payment be delayed beyond six months.

☞We occasionally send numbers to those who are not subscribers, but who are believed to be interested in the dissemination of anti-slavery truth, with the hope that they will either subscribe themselves, or use their influence to extend its circulation among their friends.

☞Communications intended for insertion, to be addressed to MARIUS R. ROBINSON, Editor. All others to EMILY ROBINSON, Publishing Ag't.

THE BUGLE.

Ten Hour Law.

The following law regulating the hours of labor between employers and the employed, has been enacted by our State Legislature.

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio,* That in all manufactories, workshops, and all other places used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes in the State of Ohio, where children under the age of eighteen years, or women are employed, the hours of labor for the persons aforesaid, shall not exceed ten hours each day, and any owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk or foreman, who shall compel any women, or child under eighteen years of age to labor in any day exceeding ten hours, or shall permit any child under the age of fourteen, to labor in any factory, workshop, or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, for more than ten hours in any one day, where such owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk or foreman has control, such persons so offending shall be liable to a prosecution in the name of the State of Ohio, before any justice of the peace or court of competent jurisdiction of the county wherein the same may occur, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five, nor more than fifty dollars.

SEC. 2. That all engagements to labor in any mechanical or manufacturing business, a day's work when the contract is silent upon the subject, or where there is no express contract, shall consist of ten hours, and all agreements, contracts or engagements in reference to such labor shall be so construed.

SEC. 3. That whenever a fine shall be collected in accordance with the first section of this act, the same shall be paid over to the trustees of the township wherein the trial may be had, and the same shall be by them disbursed for the benefit of Common Schools.

The Freedom enjoyed by the catholic tools of the French Despot, has its parallel on this side the Atlantic. The man who will consent to slaveholding, has entire freedom in this country. A freedom for the robbery of the mails—the confiscating of private property, and the whipping—branding—imprisoning and hanging of any who may differ with him in regard to the orthodoxy of his opinions and practices. It is quite like that descibed in the annexed paragraph.

A ONE SIDED FREEDOM.—American Romanists are eloquent in the praise of freedom. And the experience of "The Univers," the Romish organ in Paris, tells what kind of freedom they desire. After all the presses in France, that will not speak in the same direction with that paper and its emperor, are silenced, this organ of the Jesuits says "*that it feels itself* a hundred times more *free since this decree* than before, and it *showers upon its* adversaries, who can no *longer reply, the* names of calumniators, liars, wretches, robbers, insolent and impudent fellows," &c.

The Underground Railroad

The New York merchants have complained with some bitterness that business this Spring has been extremely dull—that the South especially has been very backward both in respect to payments and purchases. The following paragraph from the Tribune shows that this dullness of trade has not diminished the business of the most important line of travel which passes through the great Commercial Metropolis: [*Exchange.*

REVIVAL OF BUSINESS.—The Directors of the Underground Railroad report to us the passage through our city last Monday of *forty-one* human chattels from the land of the slave-whip and coffle on a pilgrimage to the North Star. They are now all safely landed in Canada, where they have ceased to be stray cattle, and become men, women and children, no more to be subject to the auction-block and brand. The Directors report the Railroad in excellent order and doing a safe and increasing business.

The only place we know of where women vote is Pitcairn's Island. There all of both sexes over eighteen years of age annually cast their ballots for magistrate. They are a happy people. The women love each other, and there are no quarrels.

COUNSEL FOR RACHEL PARKER.—Hon. Thos. S. Bell has been associated with Attorney General Campbell, by Governor Bigler, to defend to colored girl Rachel Parker, who was kidnapped form Chester county.—The Governor has selected the Hon. George M. Dallas, but he declined to act in the case.

Villenage and Villainage in California.

There is a fixed determination among a class of people in California to introduce slavery into that state, and if they cannot accomplish their end in one way they will in another: First they proposed to divide the state, and allow slavery in the southern division, but that required too much, and was too doubtful of success; then they proposed a fugitive slave law, which declared all who were slaves before they were brought into the state, anterior to the formation of the constitution, should be declared slaves still, and provided ample facilities for reducing to slavery any likely-looking negro whose well-knit limbs might tempt the cupidity of his light complexioned neighbor. This plan also seems to have encountered unforseen obstacles, but the inexhaustible ingenuity of laziness, that will always take more trouble to avoid doing a piece of work than would be necessary to do it, has hit upon another device. It is now proposed to enforce contracts, made without the state, for the performance of labor within its limits, and to this end bills have been introduced into both branches of the legislature.

The bill before the Assembly provides:

Section 1st. That all contracts made in "the Chinese dominions, or in any of the Islands of the Pacific ocean, for the performance of labor or personal service within the limits of the state, shall be obligatory within California."

Section 2nd. and 3rd. point out the manner of making contracts, &c.

Section 4th provides that contracts for labor shall be limited in duration to three years, dating from the time of arrival in California, and for the payment of wages as agreed upon, clothing, &c.

Section 5th gives the person contracting to labor a release in case of misusage by the employer.

Section 6th provides for the enforcement of the contract, where persons refuse to labor.

Section 7th provides for witnesses to contracts, &c.

The Senate bill differs from that which is before the Assembly in several particulars, but principally in the first and third sections.

Section 1st authorizes that all citizens of the United States, residing in California, may contract with the citizens or residents of any foreign country, for manual labor to be rendered in this state, for a period not to exceed ten years.

Section 3rd authorizes the making of contracts within the limits of California.

By the terms of this bill, one would infer that it was designed merely to secure laborers from China and Eastern Asia. We have no doubt that it is mainly intended to operate upon the slaves in the United States, who will be tempted for their ultimate freedom to contract for a service of ten years in California. A slave would not probably live longer than that under any circumstances, under the whip of an overseer, and if he did, it is likely the fugitive slave bill would speedily restore him to his home in Alabama or South Carolina, and that would be the end of his expedition in quest of liberty. —*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Letter from Cassius M. Clay.

WHITE HALL P. O., Madison Co., Ky.
April 5th, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 24th ultimo, inviting me, on the part of the Vigilance Committee of Boston, to be present and address the Convention who will 'commemorate with appropriate services, in Tremont Temple,' the 12th day of April,—that on which Thomas Sims was sent back into slavery, under the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850,—was to-day received, and I hasten to reply. I receive this invitation, which circumstances will not allow me to accept, as a very distinguished honor, of which I am proud to make public avowal; and with feelings of gratification, because it will allow me, without the imputation of egotism, to enter my protest, as an American citizen and a man, against that most atrocious of all human laws! When I had the honor to make the canvass last summer, upon the sole basis of the constitutional overthrow of slavery in Kentucky, I separated from some of my ablest and longest-tried personal friends, upon the issue of making this law a part of the basis of the movement; it being generally conceded that my vote for Governor would be run up to twenty thousand, without opposition to the law, whilst I would not get as many hundreds by the opposite course. I cut the matter short by saying that, much as I hated slavery, I hated the the law more! And now, after all the argument which time-serving statesmen and canting clergymen and a mercenary press have been able to advance, and the experience of near two years' action of strife and bloodshed and 'CONSTRUCTIVE TREASON,' I am of the same opinion.

We inherit slavery—we made that law!—The Constitution of the United States, with sighs and tears, took slavery into its embrace believing that our independence could only thus be secured. But the Fugitive Slave Law was begotten in lust of power, and defied all shame and self-respect! We admire our fathers of '76, whilst we hate the deed! Notwithstanding all my Christian charity, when I look upon the Fugitive Slave Law, I cannot but avow that I hate the deed and the perpetrators! I hate them—because they confound all moral distinctions—calling evil good and good evil!—because they did an atrocity of such magnitude upon the basest and most selfish motives;—but, above all, I hate them, because of their smooth-faced, hypocritical cant! This bill was passed under the pretence of preserving inviolate the Constitution, and, as a consequence, the Union of these States! Now, Mr. Mason, of the Virginia school of strict constructionists, its author, knows,—and Daniel Webster, the 'expounded of the Constitution,' and the 'Union Safety Committee' know—and every man of common sense knows, that the power of delivering up fugitives from service' is granted to the States as sovereigns only, and that Congress has no power whatever—not the slightest—to pass any such law. This is not the place for argument, but simple statement of an opinion. If this Union shall ever be hated, that law will cause it to be hated. If this Union shall ever be disolved, that law will be its death-blow and cause of dissolution! So that were I an abolitionist of the disunion school, I should not, on the 12th, wear sackcloth and ashes, but greatly rejoice that good was being evolved out of evil, in destroying forever that hypocritical cant of politician and priests, who can pray for all the atrocities of slavery, on account of the glorious blessings of freedom which the Constitution promises to the down-trodden nations—when now they are found in the patent scoundrelism of trampling that Constitution under foot, in base submision to the slave-tyrants of this nation!

But as I am really a Union man, and for submission physically to the laws, I regret the passage of that law for the Union's sake; and whilst, on the one hand, as I avowed to Kentucky, all earth could not make me assist in the execution of that misnomer, so, on the other hand, I cannot give my sanction to a violent resistance of laws, while on the statute book, and not yet by the proper courts declared null and unconstitutional.

It adds to my regret at not being present on the 12th, that I shall miss the occasion of hearing the true Christian and man, THEODORE PARKER; and that I shall be unable to meet personally that distinguished band of men and women who constitute the American abolition party—whose motives I have, on all proper occasions, at great personal sacrifice, vindicated. To you comes no reward of earth; not in the social circle—not of gold—not the pleasures of sensualism, however much purified in the fire and plastic arts, in music, and in poetry—not the power of place, where ambition grows immortal in achievement, caring not whether of good or evil—not of fame, to live in 'storied urn or animated bust'—but struggling ever for the TRUE and the MERCIFUL—giving utterance, at all hazards, to the voiceless wo of the millions, who else have no advocate—if there be on earth any receptacle of that divine spirit which God through man to man reveals, are you not the true priests? You are the avengers! and though Webster cry peace, and though ministers cry peace, and though the press cry peace—though all the earth cry peace—and even though the 'Union Safety Committee' cry peace, there shall be no peace, till justice be no longer 'COMPROMISED'! To this liberty-canting people, of all nations the most oppressive, that God, 'whose arm is not shortened,' and whose ears are never closed to the poor and feeble who call for help, shall, through many brave spirits, North and South, ever thunder into the ears of tyrants—'*March*, MARCH, MARCH!'—*No more peace for ever, until the iron band be loosed, and all men shall be* FREE!

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
CASSIUS M. CLAY.

WENDELL PHILLIPS, Esq.,
Chairman of Sub Committee, &c., Boston.

Case of Elizabeth Parker.

The following is a copy of the Joint Resolutions, which have passed both Houses of our Legislature, relative to the prosecuting of the suit of Elizabeth Parker, a free colored girl who was abducted from Chester county some months ago, and sold into slavery in the city of N. Orleans by a Baltimore slave trader. It has but lately been discovered that this girl was abducted, and where she is to be found. She is a sister of Rachel Parker, the girl whose case made so much noise lately, in Chester county, connected with the murder of Joseph C. Miller, who went to Baltimore to ferrit her out. Mr. Broomall stated in his speech when the resolutions were pending, that the gentleman in N. Orleans, who has purchased Elizabeth is willing from motives of humanity to bring her back to Baltimore, to have the question of her freedom tested in the courts of that city. In view of this state of the case, the following resolutions have been introduced and passed:

Resolution authorizing the Governor to employ counsel to prosecute the suit of Elizabeth Parker for her freedom.

Whereas, it is believed that a free born girl named Elizabeth Parker of Chester county, has been abducted from this State, and has been sold into slavery, and is now in the State of Lonisana; *and whereas*, efforts have been made by humane individuals to have the said Elizabeth Parker restored to freedom; therefore,

Resolved, That the Governor be, and is hereby authorized, if in his opinion there is reasonable ground to believe that the said Elizabeth Parker was illegally abducted, to employ counsel to prosecute the suit of said Elizabeth Parker for her freedom in the courts of this Commonwealth, or of any other State; *and further*, that he is hereby authorized to draw his warrant upon the Treasurer of the State, for any sum of money which may be necessary to defray the expenses of prosecuting said suit.

Be it also Resolved, That the Governor be authorized to draw his warrant on the Treasurer of the State, for all necessary expenses incurred in the suit of Rachel Parker for her freedom, now pending in the courts of Baltimore county, in the State of Maryland, in the event that the expenses thereof, shall not be awarded to be paid by the county, in the State aforesaid.—*Harrisburgh Telegraph.*

EXTRACT FROM THE SPEECH OF HON. J. R. GIDDINGS, OF OHIO,

ON THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Delivered in the House of Representatives, March 16, 1852.

The House having resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union on the Deficiency Bill, (Mr. MEADE, of Virginia, in the chair)—

Mr. GIDDINGS said:

The slave States early finding themselves unable to hold their bondmen in subjection, called on the Federal Government to assist them in recovering their fugitives from their neighbors, the Indians. Without discussion, or so far as we know without objection, the Executive power, then as usual in slaveholding hands, effected a treaty providing for the return of fugitive slaves to their masters.—This constituted a precedent. Another similar treaty followed. The Indians failed to live up to their stipulations. The sending of their fellow men back to chains and bondage was barbarity at which they revolted. At length the first Seminole war ensued.—Then the second; and untold millions of the people's money was squandered in returning them to bondage.

Slavery and the slave trade, in this District, was established early in the present century; and in a few years thereafter, Congress established a constwise slave trade.—As the institution increased, more slave territory was demanded. Louisiana was purchased; then Florida. Texas was annexed. War with Mexico followed, and vast territory was acquired. Three million slaves could not be held in bondage by the power of the slave States. We were called on to permit the institution to be extended into our Territories; we did so: to pay her for territory which our arms had conquered; and we did it: to take upon the nation the burden of capturing and returning fugitive slaves; to appoint officers, or slave-catchers, in all parts of the free States; to subject the citizens of the North to the expenses and disgrace of chasing down the hunted fugitive, as he flies from a land of chains, and sighs, and bitter tears. The people of the free States have witnessed these things. They know them to be unconstitutional—violations of their rights—inhuman, and barbarous. They, of course, understand that the remedy is with themselves, and they are endeavoring to cast their burdens from them, and then will do it.

Looking forward as all reflecting men must we see that in sixty years more we shall have 20,000,000 slaves in the United States—a greater number than our present white population. Now, sir, if this Federal Government is to take upon itself the burden and expense of holding that vast number of human beings in bondage; if we are to appoint officers to catch all who shall hereafter attempt to regain their freedom, and to pay the expenses of returning them to bondage; if we are to provide territory for them, and to maintain slave markets for such a population, we shall find ourselves involved in business which may well occupy our whole time at no distant day.

For three years past this body has done very little except to legislate for slavery.—But what else can it do when that institution shall be three times as great as it now is?—Sir, this agitation will increase as slavery increases, unless this Government shall respect the constitutional rights of the free States, and relieve them from the burdens, the disgrace and the crimes of that institution.

And now Mr. Chairman, the question comes home to every elector of this nation; to every man, woman, and child, whether bond or free. *What will be the effect of maintaining the Compromise?* What the effect of silencing further agitation of the slave question? These are important inquiries, which, as yet, have never been answered; nor have they been discussed in this body.

The first consequence resulting from the support of the Compromise will be to *maintain slavery and the slave trade in this District.*

As already observed, in 1801, Congress passed a law, by which the institution of slavery in this District, with its attendant commerce in human flesh, was continued and established under Congressional enactment. That law remains in force to this day. Here, sir, under our own observation, within our own jurisdiction, by virtue of our own laws, man is degraded, robbed of his intellectual enjoyments, kept in deplorable ignorance, and disrobed of his manhood.—By virtue of those laws he is transformed into a chattel, brutalized, and sold like swine. Here, sir, men and women are bred for market. Beings in human shape follow the business of rearing boys and girls for sale; and by that business sustain themselves and families, and accumulate wealth.

To sustain the compromise is to sustain this revolting practice—to give these slave-breeders license and encouragement to pursue an occupation abhorrent to every feeling of Christianity and decency. Yet, sir, the Whig members of this body, on the first day of our session, resolved distinctly and emphatically, to support this practice, which is spurned and held in disgust by Mohammedan Governments. I wish to be understood and therefore repeat, that the support of the Compromise measures is identified with and inseparable from the support of slave-breeding and slave dealing now carried on in this District. To sustain the Compromise is to sustain these practices. To prohibit the slave trade here would violate this pretended Compromise. It is required I understand, of each of the Democratic candidates for President, that he shall sustain the Compromise, and thereby lend his whole official influence to uphold and encourage the breeding and sale of slaves in this District. Unless pledged to this, he cannot receive the support of that party; while the Whig candidate is to say nothing about it to express no opinion in regard to it, to stand neutral upon the subject. To stand neutral, to do nothing, is to lend an influence in favor of this growing human flesh for market. This traffic in the bodies of females depends on the voice of Congress. If we say stop, it ceases forever; if we are silent, it continues. To remain supinely silent, is to continue it.

Now, I do not think there is a member on this floor from a free State who dare speak out boldly and say to this House and to the country that he is in favor of this breeding of mankind for market, that he approves of this traffic in God's image. If any member from the free States should do it, I think it would seal his political fate. Yet gentlemen do not hesitate to rise here and declare their intention to support the Compromise, thereby lending their entire influence to sustain this business of breeding human cattle for the shambles. I respectfully ask the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Brooks,] who first publicly swore allegiance to this Compromise, whether he is in favor of sustaining this traffic in human flesh? I desire to understand the position of gentlemen, and hope they will stand up manfully and avow their doctrine and their policy. I therefore respectfully ask the gentleman to say what he will do in regard to this slave trade? Will he vote to continue or abolish it? I await his answer.

Inasmuch as that gentleman remains silent I respectfully ask any other Northern man, who sustains the Compromise, to say whether he is willing to sustain this traffic in human flesh? I repeat, that I understand the Compromise to embrace this slave trade; that if we sustain the Compromise we must sustain this traffic. And I desire to see gentlemen stand up, like honest, honorable men, like the Representatives of freemen, and avow their sentiments; and if there be a Northern member who will avow himself in favor of this traffic, in the face of this House and of the country, I desire to hear him, and I await a response.

But, inasmuch as I have been addressing Whigs more particularly, I will also inquire of gentlemen on the other side of the House on this point. I noticed a letter of the gentleman from New Hampshire to his constituents, alluded to by the gentlemen who preceded me. I understand that he considered himself pledged to support the Compromise. I should like to know whether he will sustain the slave trade in this District?

Mr. HIBBARD. I voted for the bill of the last Congress abolishing the slave trade in the District of Columbia. That vote explains my views on that subject. If the gentleman wishes to know whether I would vote for a bill abolishing slavery in the District, or the trade between the people of the District, I answer that I should vote against it. I am opposed to the further agitation of the subject.

Mr. GIDDINGS. I thank the gentleman for his frankness. I understand him, and the country understand him. I was mistaken in supposing there was no man from a free State who would sustain this commerce in the bodies of women and children. But I like to see a man bold, even in his iniquities. I have more respect for the gentleman who thus says what he will do, than I have for members who refuse to speak, but cast their votes and exert their influence to maintain this slave trade. I presume the gentleman honestly represents the views of his people, that they approve of this breeding of men and women for market.

But the Compromise embraces also the slave trade upon our Southern coast. All are aware that, by the ninth section of the act of 1807, slave dealers are authorized to carry (under certain regulations) slaves from one port of the United States to another, under the flag of our Union. Men, women, and children, are purchased in this District, and in the Northern slave States, and placed on board these slave ships and carried to the torture and premature deaths, which, it is well known, await them upon the cotton and sugar plantations. There they are murdered under a slow torture by the lash of inhuman overseers. It is estimated that twenty thousand human victims are thus annually sacrificed to Southern barbarity. The blood of those victims rests upon the members of this body. We have the power to stop this flood of human gore. But, while these victims toil in chains, and sigh and weep under the tortures to which our law consigns them, members here refuse to examine this subject, refuse to permit the introduction of a bill to repeal this law; but they stand here and exert their utmost powers to revive, to galvanize into life, the old party issues on which they have heretofore contended. They endeavor to close their eyes to notorious facts, and soothe their conciences by occupying their own attention, and that of others, upon the miserable party conflicts, which have no higher motive or aim than to secure the spoils of office to one or the other political party. I judge not for others, but so far as I am myself concerned, I should feel far less guilt were I to strike a stiletto to the heart of a single victim, than I should to exert my influence to sustain that slave trade, or than I should were I to sit here in silence and permit that infamous traffic to continue without my solemn protest against it. It is frequently the case, that men and women, apparently doomed to the tortures of the far South by this trade, commit suicide rather than meet its horrors. All will recollect the story of the father, mother and children, confined in a slave prison in a neighboring State, destined to the Southern market. The parents, having deliberated upon their situation, and that of their children, took the lives of their own offspring, and then sought death by their own hands. Do not we who sit in this Hall, and by our silence and inaction continue this slave trade, share in the guilt of those dark and damning iniquities? Does not the blood of those victims stain our garments? And, when we appear at the bar of final retribution, shall we plead this Compromise as a justification for crimes which would strike terror to a savage heart? I am aware that some of my colleagues have pledged themselves to sustain these Compromise measures, thereby upholding this slave trade. Now, sir, I wish to inquire of those gentlemen whether they are willing to rise on the floor, and say frankly to the people of our State, that they are in favor of supporting this slave trade? I desire a full and fair understanding on the subject. I wish to understand the position of the Whig party of my own State. Will they sustain this coast-wise slave-trade, or will they not? or are they to play dark and keep silent? I mean no disrespect to my colleagues of either party. I am solicitous that the people of Ohio should understand how each of their representatives stand on these questions.

But the Compromise was intended also to, and, if observed, must, forever close all hope of excluding slavery or the slave trade from our Territories. On this point there is no longer uncertainty. The official returns from Utah show that slavery exisits there.—Servile politicians can no longer deny the fact. The honorable Secretary of State, I think, will not repeat the gigantic falsehood which he put forth in the Senate on the 7th or March, 1850, when he asserted that slavery was "excluded from that country by the laws of God." Indeed, at the time when that attempt to deceive the people of the North was made, it was known here and throughout the country that slavery existed in Utah. The fact had been published some two months previously, in most of our leading newspapers; and if the author of that declaration was ignorant of the fact, I think he was the only member of Congress uninformed on that point. Slavery also exists in New Mexico, as we have seen by the public press. Indeed, if we can rely upon the public press, a Judge of New Mexico was lately engaged in purchasing slaves in this city to work the silver mines of that country, from which the Secretary of State, asserted that slavery was excluded by God's law.

Mr. Chairman, when I hear members on this floor rise and proclaim their intention to support the Compromise, I understand them to say emphatically, that they have made up their minds to support slavery in this District and in the Territories; and to maintain the slave trade, with all its crimes and frightful amount of guilt, here, and in the Territories, and on our Southern coast. If gentlemen mean anything by their declarations, they mean this. When they say the slave question is settled, they intend to be understood by Southern men as giving their influence in favor of maintaining slavery and the slave trade wherever they now exist under the laws of the Federal Government. I wish the people of the North to understand them. I rose to speak for this purpose.

Mr. Chairman, it has pleased certain gentlemen, on various occasions, to allude to myself and my political friends as *opposed* to the Constitution. They will not meet our arguments on this point. They recoil from legitimate debate, and seek to misrepresent us by general charges carefully avoiding every specific point. I now repeat, that to the full extent to which the law of 1850 involves this Government, its officers, and the people of the free States, in the burden, the expense, and disgrace, of recapturing and returning fugitive slaves, it is *unconstitutional*.

And, sir, I here desire to understand if there be a member from Ohio, or from any free State east of it, who denies this position? Is there one who holds that his constituents and himself are bound to participate in the expense and crime of chasing slaves? If so, I desire that he will announce the fact, I long to find one such public man; and if there be one here, I wish he would avow the fact.

No, Mr. Speaker, I blush for my country, when her representatives take shelter behind unmeaning generalities, and refuse to avow their honest sentiments.

If gentlemen intend to support the Compromise, they must of course intend to chase down the trembling female, as she flees from the inhumanity of a worse than savage oppressor. And, in view of some men, no candidate is fit for President, or other office, unless he is willing thus to degrade himself in view of those who regard with sentiments of respect the dignity of the human race.

Mr. Chairman, we are under neither moral nor political obligations to legislate on this subject. The first clause of the same section of the Constitution provides that "the citizens of each State shall enjoy all the privileges and immunities of the several States." Now, sir, instead of carrying out this provision of the Constitution, by legislating for its enforcement, we left the subject as it was when the Constitution was adopted. And instead of enforcing this provision, we permit Southern States now to sell the citizens of Massachusetts into slavery, in plain, direct, and palpable violation of the Constitution, and are now bowing under the lash; while members of this body from the same States do not even refer to such outrages upon liberty and humanity, but are eager to rise and swear allegiance to this fugitive law; avowing their readiness to chase down a fellow being who seeks an asylum from oppression. How long will the people tolerate such callousness, such insensibility to all that is right and just, and patriotic?

Mr. Chairman, for sixty years this construction of the Constitution which I have expressed has been acknowledged and observed. During that period, no statesman advanced the abhorrent doctrine of subjecting the laboring men of the North to the disgrace of catching slaves. The history of our Government shows this fact, and coming ages will read it. This law, which takes from the laboring men of the North a portion of their earnings, to pay for catching and returning fugitive slaves, is a thousand times more repugnant to their feelings than was the stamp act, or the tax on tea. Under this law, they are involved in supporting an institution which they detest; compelled to contribute to the commission of a crime abhorrent to humanity. This oppression, this violation of conscience and their constitutional rights, this tyranny, they feel and deprecate. It is impossible that an intelligent, a patriotic people can long be subjected to such violations of their rights and the rights

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of humanity. The conscience of the nation cannot be long separated from its Government. It will be in vain for navy-yard chaplains to deliver lectures, and write essays, to convince our people that it is their duty to uphold the slave trade and the fugitive law.

It will be in vain for "ministers of the lower law," to preach up the duty of Christians to commit crimes against God and humanity, at the contemplation of which our natures revolt. The voice of reason and of conscience will find utterance. The escape of Shadrach at Boston, the just and holy manifestation of the popular mind at Syracuse, the merited death of Gorsuch at Christiana, should teach the advocates of the fugitive law, and of the Compromise, that the "higher law" of our natures, dictated by God, and imprinted upon the hearts of a Christian people, will eventually set these barbarous enactments at defiance. The shooting slaves in the mountains of Pennsylvania, the inhuman murder of a fugitive in Indiana, as stated in the public papers, could not fail to be followed by the resistance to which I have referred. The slaves, as already stated, are to increase; the number of fugitives will of course increase more rapidly. Our railroads, steamboats, and the vast increase of intercommunication between our free and slave States, cannot fail to carry knowledge and intelligence to the whole colored population, North and South. With them there must be hostility and hatred towards their oppressors, whether they be slaveholders, or the allies of slavery. It is a law of the human mind. All honest men must unite in the acknowledgment of their rights. It is our duty to carry intelligence to every being who bears the image of our Creator. Thousands of agencies are at work, bearing information to the oppressed and down-trodden of our land.

By an inscrutable law which pervades the moral world, our very efforts to sustain slavery are converted into the means of its overthrow. The slave trade in this District is upheld for the purpose of sustaining slavery in our Southern States. But where is the reflecting man who does not see that every slave sold from this city carries with him intelligence of his rights, and becomes a missionary of freedom when transferred South? Why, sir, in that mournful procession of fifty-two victims of this infamous commerce, taken from this city in 1848, was an individual of unusual intellect. His name was Edmonson. He called on me at different times to aid him in raising money to redeem his sisters. They were, however, sold, and subsequently repurchased by some benevolent people at the east and are now free. I am told that his whole family were endowed with intellects of the highest order. He was himself, so far as propriety of language, gentlemanly deportment, and intelligence are concerned, not the inferior of gentlemen here, or of the President of the United States. But he was a victim to this slave trade; and unless he now sleeps in a servile grave, he is now preparing the minds of Southern slaves for that work which lies before them; a work which, if not accomplished by the voice of truth and justice, will be perfected in blood. That, too, is the case with every fugitive slave who is returned to bondage. The whole Northern slave population are becoming intelligent. They read or hear read, the discussions of our Northern press. They learn what is said in this Hall. The remarks I am now making will reach the ears of many thousands who are borne down by oppression. To them I say, "*All men are created equal;*" "*you are endowed by your Creator with an inalienable right to liberty;*" and I add the words of one of Virginia's noblest sons:—"GIVE ME LIBERTY, OR GIVE ME DEATH!"

Mr. Chairman, the day of redemption for this people *must come*. No human power can prevent it. All reason, philosophy, and history, demonstrate the approach of that day. Look at the British West Indies.—There the Africans for centuries labored under the scourge; they clanked their chains; they toiled and wept under the hand of oppression. But they increased in numbers, as do the slaves of our Southern States.—Their oppressors became enervated by indolence and luxury, while the slaves increased in numbers, in knowledge, and in power, precisely as do the slaves of this land, sarcastically called a land of *freedom*. They became an expense to their Government, as do ours. That expense increased, as ours does until the Government had no other course than to purchase them and to set them free. The same result is intended by those who now advocate the Compromise, which is nothing more nor less than an attempt to throw the burden of sustaining slavery upon this Federal Government. As was well remarked by the gentleman from Massachusetts, (Mr. Rantoul,) it is a *Federal* measure, a centralizing measure, calculated to concentrate power in this Government, and to destroy the influence of the States. The plan has often been hinted, and this day it is more than hinted, in the leading organ of the Administration, of this city. This grand scheme will subject the nation to a debt of $1,200,000,000: a debt one-third greater than that of England: a debt that to an indefinite period will weigh down the laboring men of this nation, cripple our energies, and bring upon us the oppression, the suffering, which now render the English peasantry the subjects of pity throughout the civilized world. The Compromise is but the incipient step to this final consummation. If we are now willing to subject the funds of the nation to sustain this institution, if we silently submit to this Compromise, I assert, without hesitation, that a proposition to relieve ourselves from this burden, by the purchase of the slaves of the nation, will be made within the next five years. I therefore say to the laboring men of the North, of all parties, your constitutional rights, your liberties, are in danger. To pay $1,200,000,000 would, however, be far less degrading to the Northern character than this fugitive law.

Eighteenth Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society.

The Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society will be held in the city of ROCHESTER, on Tuesday, May 11th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and will continue through the two following days.

Further particulars hereafter.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, Pres.
WENDELL PHILLIPS, } Secretaries.
SYDNEY H. GAY, }

Fears were entertained of a slave insurrection in Washington Co. Texas.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Cincinnati Anti-Slavery Convention.

TUESDAY, April 27.

FIRST DAY.—The Convention was called to order by Dr. W. H. Brisbane, of Cincinnati (formerly a South Carolina slavholder,) upon whose motion the Rev. J. G. Fee, of Kentucky, was chosen President.

On motion, the following named gentlemen were chosen Vice Presidents: Geo. W. Julian, of Indiana, (late member of Congress from that State,) S. C. Stephens, of Ind., (ex-judge of Common Pleas,) Frederick Douglas, of N. Y., a black man of great natural power, and once a fugitive slave;) Henry Bibb, of Canada, (a fugitive slave:) C. C. Burleigh of Conn., (an eloquent lecturer, and heretofore, if not now, associated with the Loyd Garrison section;) Russell Errett, of Pa.

Messrs. J. McEldowney, J. H. Langston, (colored and a graduate of Oberlin College.) J. Treat and Mrs. M. Guild, were appointed Secretaries.

It was resolved to meet at half past nine A. M. and half past two, P. M.

Resolved, That Christianity, in its true and highest acceptation, commends itself to the judgment and to the hearts of men, because it directs to God as the common Father of us all, and places mankind on the common platform of fraternal equality.

Resolved, That they are the only true expositors of Jesus Christ's doctrines who recognize in every man a brother and so use the Scriptures as to promote love thereby between man and man, and the temporal and spiritual interests of the whole human family, without respect to person.

These resolutions were briefly debated by Messrs. Somerville, Nevin and others, and then unanimously adopted.

Rev. Mr. McBride, at the suggestion of a member, came forward and entertained the audience for nearly an hour with a piquant sketch of his experience as a Wesleyan Methodist minister in North Carolina. He believed that fully one-half of the voters of North Carolina were intensely *Anti-Slavery* in feeling.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Dr. Brisbane, from the business committee, reported that letters had been received from a number of gentlemen in reply to invitations to attend and address this Convention; and he proceeded to read the letters of Prof. C. D. Cleveland, of Philadelphia; Dr. E. Thompson, President of the Ohio Wesleyan University; Cassius M. Clay, Rev. Albert Barnes, and from James and Lucretia Mott.

The Chairman of the Business Committee also presented the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved,* That this Convention hereby announces to the world the unalternable purpose of the Abolitionists of America, to continue under any, and all circumstances, the dis[illegible] as God gives us a heart to feel, a mind to plan, a tongue to speak, and a hand to hold a pen.

2. *Resolved,* That, under no circumstances can any true hearted Abolitionist engage in, or connive at any compromise involving the slightest concession to any pro-slavery requisitions, or yielding a single jot or tittle of the principles which have distinguished them as the advocates of human liberty for the last twenty years.

3. *Resolved,* That Slave holding is, in itself, an act of immeasurable wickedness, and that for all abominations connected with it, the American Church and Clergy are preeminently responsible.

The two first were adopted without dissesusion upon the reading of the third:

Rev. E. H. Nevin said he could not allow the occasion to pass without expressing the hearty concurrence with these, as well as the resolutions adopted this morning. He believed that in these U. States rested the hope of the world for universal liberty; how unspeakably important, then, that we should blot out the one foul stain on our republican institution.

Mr. Morehead, of Pennsylvania, warmly seconded the resolutions. He declared that Slavery was all wrong—it had not one redeeming feature, and the language of the resolution was none too strong.

Mr. Douglass wished he could express to the people the deep satisfaction he felt in standing before so large an audience assembled to discuss the responsibilities and duties growing out of the existence of American Slavery.

The resolutions affirm that the Church is responsible for American Slavery; do we comprehend the force and results of this? Be sure that you sufficiently estimate the mighty opposition from powerful and numerous organizations, and the sacrifices which adherence to that declaration will force upon you! We arraign the Church and her army of Clergy upon the charge of participation in a CRIME of immeasurable "magnitude!" If any one opposes the resolution, let him do it now, and openly upon this free speech platform.

In fifteen States of this confederacy Church and State sanction the holding and the transfer of men as property. Here and there a faint voice arises against the awful iniquity, but as a general principle no other religion is preached—the slaveholders will have none other—than that which is slaveholding; the Bible is made the charter, not of liberty but of oppression. The clergy there declare the Fugitive Slave Law to be a second edition of the apostle Paul's epistle to Philemon. (Laughter.) I have, said Douglass, heard their slaveholding sermons; they have preached to me that if I would "save my soul alive," I must faithfully, and unquestioning serve my master to the neglect of my own mental and spiritual development—thus is the gospel of Jesus made a scourge to goad on men to their unrequited toil. (Sensation.) If, taking the gospel in its purity, the ministers would take their wives and their little ones, and shake from their feet the dust of that Southern Sodom, the people would forsake the institution—but *now the Church is its strongest bulwark.* The clergy are only dumb—would to God they were *only* dumb—they actively support slavery and aggressively oppose free principles. No wonder that the more religious slaveholders become the more hardened and oppressive they grow; for if slavery is a "Divine institution," the greater the slaveholder the "*Diviner*" the man. (Applause.)

In this connection I am always forcibly reminded of the incomparable illustration of the principle of brotherly love in the New Testament. When the stranger fell among thieves and was left alone on the highway to perish, there came along three persons, severally representing the classes in society. First came the Priest—evidently all *Priest* and no humanity—who passed entirely on "the other side," and his successors appear to have remained on the *other* side to this time. (Laughter.) Then came another, a Deacon, probably; he seemed half man and half priest, for he took a middle course, and seemed wavering; but, unfortunately, the *Priest* predominated, and he followed 'in the footsteps of his illustrious predecessor" on the *other side!* (Great laughter.) But, my friends, there next came that way a man, nothing but a MAN; yes a regular *human!* (renewed laughter;) and he went straight up to the suffering stranger, bound up his wounds, and attended to all his wants. (Laughter.)

I can always distinguish the class of time-serving clergymen wherever I meet them, in the rail car or steamboat—that is, when they condescend to occupy the same car and cabin—if they approach one of my color at all, the question is, not "Do you love your neighbor, your brother man?" "Do *you* love *God*?"

But, my friends, let me be understood. It is the faithless and the recreant Priesthood I would hold up, not the true servants of an impartial God, who created us ALL in his likeness. I will never be driven off the platform of the Christian Religion in fighting slavery. [Great applause.] But my heart goes out only toward a practical religion. I see in this Convention an exhibition of adherence to the vitality of religion. Christianity works thus not alone with the rich and strong, but it reaches its long beneficient arm down to seize and bear upward the last link of humanity. [Applause].—Such christianity is embodied in the great anti-slavery movement of the 19th century—it is expressed in the resolution before us. I am heartily in favor of it.

After an interesting speech from C. C. Burleigh, in favor of the resolution, for which we have not room this morning, the Convention took a recess until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Hall was crowded at an early hour.

Three resolutions deprecating Church and State support of Slavery, were introduced and debated.

WEDNESDAY, April 28.

SECOND DAY.—There was a good attendance this morning at the opening of the Convention, and by 11 o'clock the Hall was entirely filled.

The connection of the Churches in America with the institution of Slavery in America, was the subject of a long and animated debate, participated in by Messrs. Nevin, Samuel Lewis John Rankin, Jarvis, Burleigh and others.—The question was upon the adoption of the following resolutions, reported yesterday:

3. Resolved, That Slave-holding is, in itself, an act of immesurable wickedness, and that for all the abominations connected with it, the American Church and Clergy are pre-eminently responsibly.

Mr. Rankin desired anti-slavery men in addition to their generous sympathies, to cultivate discretion—to be wise as serpents and harmless as doves. He entreated them not to be betrayed into what might be called a war upon religion.

Strike home, as you will, to the recreant Church and an apostate clergy, but stand firmly before the world, as in your hearts I know you intend to stand as *Christian* anti-slavery men. The only hope of the world is *Evangelical religion*; [applause].

Mr. McEldowney would like to see the resolution so amended as to declare, that "the slave-holding and slave defending churches of the country are pre-eminently guilty."

Mr. C. C. Burleigh advocated the original resolution—it was not worth while to make the few exceptions that did not affect the general rule—when Christ stood up before the powerful Pharisees, and fearlessly uttered those memorable words, "O ye generation of vipers," &c., he paused to make no exceptions.

A voice. Do you think there were any exceptions—any good men—among the Pharisees?

Mr. Burleigh. Certainly I do. [Aplause] Let us lay down broad principles and utter general truths.

Mr. Nevin, was not so anxious to name exceptions as many of his co-laborers.

Samuel Lewis being called for came forward. Every church, said he, that in any way countenances Slavery becomes responsible that far for the heinous sins of that institution.

Christianity is one thing, *religion* another.—There is a Pagan, a Mormon, a Mahomedan, a Budhist, and other religions, but there is but one specified and clearly defined idea conveyed when we speak the word CHRISTIANITY. To the latter we cling. [Applause.] It constitutes all that I prize in this world, and it is the sum of my hopes for that future upon which I soon must enter.

While I thus affirm my faith and reverence for Christianity, let me utter my eternal opposition to what is called religion, but possesses no Christianity. A South Carolina Conference of the M. E. Church declared that Human Slavery was no sin. Shall I keep silent when a body like that professes *Christianity*? No! let every lover of his race unsparingly condemn such a religion.

Slavery-countenancing Churches have created more infidels than all the books ever written against Chtistianity. [Applause.] The people have, in many instances, come to despise the religion of this country, because they look only at its acts. So with the French in the years of their terrible revolution; their ideas of Christianity were all inwoven with that great hierarchy everywhere overshadowing their fair land, and everywhere the firmest supporters of Tyranny and Corruption. If the watchman—which is the position of the Church—see the impending danger, and give no alarm, and the people perish, their blood is upon the faithless watchman. [Applause.]

James M. Jarvis urged the adoption of the resolution in its original form; he wanted no "Clay Compromise" in this free body of free men and women. We all know—yes, *know*, that the Church and its priesthood are responsible for American Slavery; because, were it not for their countenance and all potent influence, the system would quickly be consumed from the face of the fair earth which it blights. Give us a clear and straight-backed declaration that will be instinct with light and power.

After some further discussion, the amendment was agreed to and then the resolution was adopted.

Dr. Brisbane, from the Committee on business, reported the following resolutions:—

Resolved, That whatever else that church may be which is indifferent to the claims of justice and humanity in the person of the American slave, it cannot be the standing type and representative of Jesus Christ on earth nor can it be entitled to the respect and support of Christian men; and that separation from such a church, and to bear a faithful testimony against it, are clearly the duty of all who would free themselves from the blood of the slave.

Resolved, That every sermon, prayer or hymn of praise, every principle of Democracy, every national jubilee, every appeal in behalf of philanthropy or moral reform, and every shout of patriotism that does not acknowledge the immortal rights of man as man, without reference to nation or color, is a solemn mockery of Christianity, humanity and truth in the sight of God and man.

Resolved, That we believe that there is no power out of the Church that would sustain slavery an hour, if it were not sustained in it, and that it is therefore, the duty, of our great religious denominations, "to free themselves from all connection with the evil," and thus bring deliverance to the captive.

Resolved, That we should seek peace and unity in the Church, by removing the evils which produce discord; that the *unity* of the Church demands the breaking up of outward organizations, when they openly espouse and persist in upholding a great wrong, and that they alone are the schismatics who elevate dogma above life and substitute an outward worldly establishment for the true Church of Christ.

And then the Convention took a recess.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The discussion on the duties and responsibilities of the Church was continued with great spirit the entire afternoon.

Mr. Ira French said he could not altogether endorse this spirit of "Come-out-ism;" he thought Church members might remain in their several connections, and by the power of asociation and influence, give a correct tone to the religious sentiment of the country. And, beside he looked to a consistent and wise *Political action* for the removal of Slavery.

Mr. Burleigh (C. C.) replied in a powerful argument in which the resources of logic and oratory were brought to bear in the advocacy of unsparing denunciation of all ecclesiastical bodies who countenance the institution, and in favor of instant separation from them. If the Church would protect human slavery from extinction, then he would prefer to see it—the Church, not Christianity—ground to power under the Divine, onward tread of Reform and Human Progress—he would hope that from the dust of its ruins might arise a fairer stucture, which would honor God by proclaiming the truth of the equality and brotherhood of his children.

The Church of to-day reminded him of that Ancient Temple to Jupiter, within which the statue of the god was—for some cause—placed in a sitting posture, but was of such Titanic proportions that should the breath of life be breathed into the marble nostrils and the statue stand erect, the temple roof would be raised and destroyed. So with the shell of the American Church. The great principles, the truth which it enshrined was now cramped and confined, it crouched to accommodate itself to the narrow walls. He would say to Christianity thus enshrouded, as its Divine Author said to Lazarus, "come forth," nor would he stop to discuss and consider the inconveniences to arise from the bursting of the cerements of its prison house. (Applause.)

We have been told to look to political action for the removal of slavery—we might as well rely upon the mercury in the thermometer to regulate the weather, as, upon politics to control morals. (Laughter.) No! We must go back of politics to the hearts and consciences of this people, and rouse them to healthful and just action, and then politics will conform to the elevated morals of the community.

The resolutions reported at the close of this morning's business were then adopted without dissent, and the convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION.

At an early hour the hall was filled by altogether the largest audience yet gathered in the building, galleries, platform and passage ways, all crowded to their utmost capacity.

The following resolutions, reported from the business committee were taken up:

Resolved, That this is not less the *native land* of the negro than the white man, and that a proposition to remove the former (to any other country) is in every way as unjust and impudent, as would be a proposition to remove the latter.

Resolved, That when the members, friends and supporters of the American Colonization Society shall manifest the same interest and solicitude for the moral, religious well being of the colored people in the United States, as they now do for those in Africa, when they evince the same desire to make them doctors, lawyers, merchants, governors, presidents, judges, and legislators in America, that they now do to make them such in Liberia, and when they will pour out half the tears over the horrors of the coastwise slave-trade, it may then be time for the colored people to begin to consider the question whether the colonization scheme, is a charitable or a wicked device, animated by heavenly love or demoniacal malice. But that for the present we advise the free colored people to turn a deaf ear to all the colonization Agents—and to press forward in the work of self-improvement, and to build up a character for themselves which shall put to silence and to shame, those who now seek to drive them forth from their native land.

Mr. Blackwell was decidedly opposed to the scheme of African Colonization. It was not slaves who were colonized, but freemen and therefore Slavery was not attacked by the Society. To act with the Colonization Society was to acknowledge an irremediable prejudice against color, in which he did not believe.—The assertion that the Caucassian was naturally and by foreordination superior to the African, was not true.

Mr. Blackwell remarked that the colored people of Cincinnati own about $600,000 in real estate, some $80,000 more in the county.

Henry Bibb, also advocated a determined resistance to African Colonization.

Mr. Douglass said, we are all familliar with Henry Clay on Colonization. I am acquainted with him in that line, and on Sanctification—think of Henry Clay on Sanctification!—(Laughter.) "Years of legislation have sanctioned and sanctified the right of property in slaves," said the sage of Ashland. I congratulate all the negroes of this country upon being the subject of so much discussion, legislation, and learned talk—under the circumstances we cannot be blamed for sometimes feeling a little big. (Laughter.)

We are called "last links," degraded, vile, and all that, and yet they continue talking of us, until it has been remarked that "Niggerism" is the only distinctive feature of the americans; it is difficult to conjecture what would become of them were the colored people all expatriated.

But seriously he thought the Colonization Society had the basis of a strong plea before the people—the idea of civilizing and evangelizing Africa was sublime. Indeed were he not closely allied to the anti-slavery movement here he would be strongly drawn to go and spend and be spent in behalf of Africa. He would go, however, as a free missionary and not from a society of very questionable motives.

Now it was easy to prove that the Colonization Society had not these beneficent designs at heart, they were the countenancers and fast friends of Americn Slavery. Their agents went to the conscience stricken slaveholder, half decided to emancipate his men and women, and whispered, "Don't unless they will agree to go to Africa." Yes, and they had gone to the State Legislatures, and lobbied through laws prohibiting emancipation except on condition of sending them out of the state—virtually setting an eternal rivet on the manacles of the men.

Mr. D. said the Colonization Society operated to discourage colored people in struggling for wealth, intelligence, and that position in society, for not having which they were reproached. He denied that prejudice against color was invincible.

The resolution was almost unanimously adopted and the Convention adjourned.

THIRD DAY.

THURSDAY, Apil 23.

Opened with prayer, by Rev. Mr. Eaton of Onio.

The following resolutions reported yesterday from the committee on business, were read;

We omit several for want of room.

Resolved, That slavery in this country is not *Southern*, but *National*, all parts of the country being implicated in its guilt, and bound to help in its overthrow.

Resolved, That he is a slaveholder, whether daring to hold his brother as property or not, whose doing or whose not doing makes it easier for the oppressor to keep his prey, or harder for the oppressed to recover his rights.

Resolved, That any State which permits one man to use over another, within its jurisdiction, a power derived from and dependent on the relation of master and slave, is a slaveholding State.

Resolved, That, tried by this standard, every State in the Union is a slaveholding State, and the vast majority of the people, North as well as South, are slaveholders.

Resolved, That our sympathies are with the oppressed of all nations, that the cause of Hungary is dear to us—and that wherever man is trodden down and the tyrant exalted, we love the oppressed and loath the tyrant, and upon the same principle we plead the cause of the enslaved of our own land against their murderous holders.

Resolved, That the cause of oppression as well as the cause of freedom, is one, the world over. And that this truth has been amply illustrated by every step of the progress of Louis Kossuth through the slave States.

Resolved, That considering the large experience of the illustrious patriot, in the dungeons of Austria, his knowledge of the natural sympathies of tyrants and oppressors with their kind, all over the globe, it is passing strange and much to be regretted, that he did not see the absurdity of going on a mission of liberty among slaveholders, and have saved his cause the damage and himself the degradation which has befallen it and him.

Mr. Fee of Kentucky proposed to amend the second by inserting the words "erring men" instead of "foul conspiritors." It was the evils of Slavery and the causes of corrupt legislation on which Anti-Slavery men must war—not upon men.

Mr. W. B. Jarvis, of O., said the language of the resolution was none to strong for him, while the amendment did not speak the truth.

Henry Bibb urged that the words "foul conspirators" should be retained.

Mr. Ira French prefered moderate and temperate language. "A tiger could be led by a string if you knew where to hitch it." You must win the attention of men if you would persuade them of wrong action—not drive them off by violent denunciation.

Samuel Lewis endorsed the sentiments of the resolution, but would deprecate purely denunciatory language, for the reason that such was not the strongest.

Mr. Lewis alluded to the brightening prospects of the anti-slavery movement, notwithstanding the fact that some able and prominent men, now in high places, were not now in the field. But the movement could not flag—whole armies had been deserted by their generals, but here every person was a MAN, and a cause like this had no leaders whose defection could work its ruin. The principles of liberty, in their broad and catholic application, were every hour becoming better understood, and acquiring a stronger hold on the masses of men; when the trait of discussion ripened, and the crisis was struck, the rights of men would be recognized and justice be done.

Frederick Douglass responded to one of those tumultuous calls which frequently bring him to the platform.

A voice—Are you a Minister?

Mr. Douglass—Hav'nt been ordained. (Laughter.)

Mr. Lewis—He is a preacher of righteousness.

Mr. Douglass proceeded to make an effective speech in support of his peculiar views of Human Government and the right of resistance to tyranny.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. Burleigh proceeded to argue the right of resistance to unjust laws; we have room but for a point or two. He [illegible] that the true sphere of the government is plainly enough indicated by the very name given to men who compose it. They whom you send to Columbus or Washington are called, not legis-*factors*, but legislators. They are not to invent and create laws, but they are literally law-*bringers* or *bearers*. They have, indeed, only to reaffirm natural or divine laws, and affix such sanctions as wisdom may suggest.—The vote was then taken upon the first four resolutions, and they were adopted as the sense of the convention without dissent.

The political resolutions (see above) were next taken up.

Mr. Julian (late M. C. from Indiana,) advocated their adoption. Some of the points of his speech are, that the slave holders of the United States, although but one-fortieth of the population of the Southern States, and but one-hundreth of the whole, controlled the administration of the Federal Government, directed the domestic affairs and dictated the foreign policy: that the slaveholding oligarchy was supreme in its influence over both the old parties.

Mr. Julian argued that Slavery was bound to disapear before the developing influence of the age.

The resolution relating to Kossuth was passed, but at the instance of Mr. Joliff the vote was reconsiderd, and then the resolution was laid on the table.

Several resolutions, affirming the duty of anti-slavery men to purchase only the products of free labor, were passed. Several ineffectual motions to reconsider them were passed.—Those propositions seemed to be regarded as ridiculous by a large portion of the Convention, but the "straight outs" and "impracticables" sprung the question and carried the day.

The remaining resolutions were adopted.

Convention took a recess.

EVENING SESSION: IMMENSE GATHERING.

For nearly an hour before the time of commencement, every seat on the main floor and in the galleries was occupied, and before Douglass took the stand, every inch of standing room in the aisles, around the stage and passage-ways, was occupied by an eager crowd.

Rev. Mr. Nevin occupied the first half hour.

J. H. Langston, a black man and a graduate of Oberlin College, addressed the audience on the features and strength of the prejudice against color in this country. He also argued against the pretentions and policy af the African Colonization Society, to which he gave no quarter. He was listened to with marked attention.

Frederick Douglass now came forward. His first remark took his expectant audience all aback. He thought it a capital time to take up a collection! The shrewd African hit the nail on the head. Between $30 and $40 were "taken up" for "expenses," and with a broad smile of peculiar satisfaction, "the Douglass" commenced.

It would be asked, as it often had been, how that once stout defender of the Garrison doctrine, that the Constitution was a Pro-Slavery instrument, he that had declared at Syracuse that he would welcome the bolt, whether from the North or South, from *Heaven* or *Hell*, that would shatter the Constitution and the Union, that lived but to perpetuate oppression, how he came to change. That would be a long explanation. But when he first escaped from Savery, he was rather green—perhaps his Garrison friends thought him *green* now. (Laughter.—) He then knew nothing of law and Constitutions, had never had an hour's schooling in his life.

and only "learned to read from Jim Jones and Bill Johnson, and the other street boys that played on our cellar door." [Applause.] He went to Boston, and there among the noble—he must call them so—Abolitionists, he then learned that white men could treat colored men as men. Among the wealthiest and the most aristocratic he was warmly received, and must say, that in their elegant parlors and drawing rooms he at first suffered, from awkwardness, almost more than in slavery. [Laughter.] But he got used to it—perhaps some would think no charge of over diffidence would now lie against him. (Laughter.)

He hoped they would do with him as he urged in regard to the Constitution, "put the most favorable construction thereon?"

Well, he accepted their plausible views of the pro-slavery character of the national compact and proclaimed it through England, Ireland and Wales. But returning to New York, he came in contact with the Goodells and Wards, and Gerrit Smiths, whose iron-linked arguments, in support of the position, that the Constitution, is legally construed, an anti-slavery instrument, he was unable to answer, though he debated with them throughout the State. He went to the annual meeting of the Garrison wing of the anti-slavery movement, and those States the convictions that had fastened on his mind. The time would come when it would be recognized that he had only acted as an honest man only could act.

It was high time that absurd assumptions of the Slave Oligarchy were exposed—he would devote his energies to wrest from them the Bible—the Constitution and all supports to which they had no right in reason or conscience. He would give the Shylocks of the South the letter of the bond—the pound of flesh—*but no blood.* (Applause.)

A word on another subject—Kossuth and Hungary. I know you have laid a resolution, relating to the subject, on the table, but

"Nogg on a Yankee's mouth,"

at least not a on *nigger's*. [Great laughter.]—At the outset, let me say that in my soul I have hailed the noble Hungarian Chief, who has suffered immensely for freedom. *Let us give three cheers for Kossuth!* (This was responded to by tolerably hearty cheers.) Well, that is good for the representative of "Resistance to tyrants is obedience God." [Applause.] But I have to say that, with all Kossuth's greatness, he committed a fatal mistake when, coming to this country, he attempted to link his holy cause with men whose hands were dripping with the blood of three and a half millions of oppressed men and women. [Applause.] How could the Magyar flatter this Republic while within the sound of his voice at Washington, *Drayton & Sayres* were perishing, in republican dungeons, in every way as meritorious as Kossuth's. Better the slaveholders that they consistently scouted the Hungarian pleading for liberty, though I abhor the diabolism of their motives. Kossuth tried to ride two horses—*it was no go*—let exiles take warning!

He honored the characteristic traits of bold bad men. Let a man be for freedom universal, or come out boldly like John C. Calhoun, who declared under all the responsibilities of his high station, that human slavery was the veritable New Jerusalem that was to come down out of Heaven. (Laughter.) He wanted no Clays to utter generalizations against the theory of slavery and then issue politic lucubrations on the *sanctified* nature of property in them. (Applause.) No Kossuth preaching the principles of universal liberty in Europe, and then across your river in Covington, uttering the significant remark, "No man dares take a Kentuckian's *property.*" Ah! the miraculously shrewd Kossuth knew how the slaveholders would construe the word *property*. (Applause.)

But I must close—let exiles contemplating visits to America take the lesson.

It was nearly eleven before the audience would allow Douglass to take his seat, and then, after some unimportant business, the Convention adjourned, *sine die*.

The Boston Courier publishes the following extract from a South Carolina paper, with commendatory remarks. If it illustrates the Right Spirit in the Boston merchants who wrote the letter which originated it, we can only say that it is the Spirit of Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold and Gorgey. It is a spirit which has always been disgraceful this side of the Bottomless pit.—*Mass. Spy.*

The Right Spirit.—It always affords us considerable gratification to chronicle any instance of a right spirit being entertained to our institutions by our Northern brethern, consequently it is with deep satisfaction that we lay before our readers the subjoined extract from a letter addressed by a house in Boston to the Captain of one of their vessels now in this port. We would that all could be induced to imitate such praiseworthy conduct:

"See that you do not bring any negroes—slaves—away. If you find any secreted after you get to sea, no matter if it is in Boston Bay, we wish you to return to port and deliver any such slaves to their owners, or the proper authorities. We would spare neither expense nor trouble in restoring to our Southern friends their slaves."—*Charleston Courier.*

Woman-Whipping in England.—In Worcester, England, female rogues used to be publicly whipped, at a charge of 4 p. each. On the records of that city for 1680, there is a charge of fourpence for "whipping a wench;" in 1742, one shilling "for whipping John Williams and exposing Joyce Powell;" in 1747, "whipping Sarah Perrens, sixpence," and "whipping a man and woman, two shillings;" in 1759, for whipping Eliza Bradbury, two-and-sixpence." The process consisted in tying the victim to a cart, and administering the lashes as they moved through the streets. Juvenile offenders are whipped in the British Prisons to this day.

It is only in the Southern States of this Union and in Austria, that we hear of women-whipping at the present day. In these two regions only, still

"The lash on woman's shrinking flesh."

These regions only are moistened with the stains

"Drawn from her scourgings, warm and fresh.

—*Mass. Spy.*

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

When God commands to take the trumpet and blow a dolorous or a jarring blast, it lies not in man's will what he shall say or what he shall conceal.—*Milton.*

SALEM, OHIO, MAY 8, 1852.

Executive Committee meets June 6th.

Cincinnati Convention.

This grand gathering so generally notified, and so largely attended, has passed off with all the success that could have been anticipated by its warmest friends. We trust it may be the impulsive beginning to a successful agitation in Cincinnati and vicinity—agitation that shall be deeper and more permanent in its influence than any mere political excitement.

Fairs.

In the list of receipts to-day, will be found a contribution of $3,00 from the Sewing Circle, at Bennetts Corners. The friend who enclosed it to us, says:—"Our Circle is small in numbers as well as means, but we hope to do more hereafter." We answer our friends that the small contributions of the earnest few, who love and labor for the cause, are those which cheer and encourage all their fellow workers. If all who profess love for the cause, would give their *little*, that little would suffise to do much more than the Committee, have now the means to accomplish. We hope the friends generally, will imitate the ladies of Bennetts Corners, and elsewhere, in organizing Circles, even though their numbers are small. Some half dozen friends of the cause, in Leesville, last summer, accomplished wonders by their energy and devotion. The fairs in Salem and Cincinnati were also successful last year, beyond expectations of their warmest friends. These examples all prove this one of the most efficient instrumentalities for raising funds. The Committee wish this season to conquer new territory to their principles in the West, and North West—and with the aid we are now contemplating, generally rendered,—it can be done. They hope to hear of the organization of circles in many other places. The results of their labor can either be offered for sale at the general Annual Fair in Salem, or local fairs can be held in connection with conventions, as was done with good effect by the ladies in Leesville, last summer.

Underground Railroad.

From all accounts, we doubt whether our "back bone," Western Railroad, pays better dividends than the Under ground track. A friend from a distant part of the State, who we suppose is a sort of forwarding agent, writes:—"They are passing often *in companies of from two to nine.* What stupid wretches the fugitives and these Railroad managers must be, not to know that the prohibition of flight, and of aid to the fleeing, is a "finality." How impudent in them, after a law and a resolution by Congress, to this effect. We should not wonder if in time they should undertake to bring "*free soil*" enough to the surface to lay a track upon and bring track, stations and all above ground. Alas! what will become of the Union then.

A New Bible Translation.

The Memphis Daily Appeal reports the proceedings of a Bible convention, recently held in that city. Its object, as stated by the President, was "to obtain a faithful translation of the inspired writings. To present the Bible without mutilation to all who read and speak the English language." Said the speakers, The *Bible* is sacred, and not the translation, and the Commentaries upon it, are but seas of mud. Others defended the translation of King James

Alexander Campbell, of Bethany, was one of the Vice Presidents. The preliminary steps to a new translation were agreed upon, and general rules adopted to govern the translators in their work. An attempt was made to commit the Convention to a translation that should be entirely acceptable to the slave holders, and it was also proposed to call the association "The Southern Bible Revision Association." Doubtless these Southern Divines and their northern natural allies, (for Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan were represented there,) will make it a southern association, but it did not suit them to say so openly and above board. This Christening would damage its character in some localities, where without it, it would have a good reputation. These slave holding D. D.'s and overseeing cat-o-ninetail parsons, will doubtless give us the original intent and meaning of inspiration, even to its nicest shade. They can read the very soul and intent of Isaiah and David when under infallible guideance, to say nothing of the knotty Hebrew in which it was communicated; and they too can tell it without prejudice or error.

Mrs. M. A. W. Johnson is now lecturing to the ladies of Pittsburgh on the subject of Anatomy and Physiology. Mrs. Johnson will attend the Massillon Convention.

Mrs. J. E. Jones has been successfully lecturing in Michigan the past winter and is now in Illinois. She has just completed a highly satisfactory course in Peoria.

Well Done.—While Mr. Nevin, says the True Democrat, was addressing the Cincinnati Convention, a slaveholder, from Arkansas, passed a paper to the speaker, stating that from that evening he had freed five slaves.

Hope he will not forget to record the documents, when he gets back to Arkansas.

☞The African Church in Louisville was rented by auction on Monday, at the enormous rate of $700 per month.

Garrisonianism in France.

The sham Legislature of France recently commenced its session. Among the members elect, Cavaignac, Carnot and Henon, made answer to the call upon their names, by the following short but significant protest.

M. le President—The electors of Paris and Lyons sought us in our retreat, or in our exile. We thank them for having thought that our names would serve as a protest against the destruction of public liberties and the rigors of despotism.

But we do not admit that they meant to send us to sit in a legislative body whose powers do not extend to the point of repairing the violation of rights. We repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence, or of mental reservation; and we refuse to take the oath required on admission to the legislative corps. We pray you, M. le President, to be so good as to communicate to the Assembly this declaration.

(Signed) CAVAIGNAC.
CARNOT.
HENON.

Paris, March, 29th 1852.

The True Democrat says of this, "the Prince President understands it." Aye! and so do our southern president makers in this country, understand the like course exhibited here.—There are hundreds among us whose example, these courageous Frenchmen are but imitating. They 'repudiate the immoral doctrine of silence or mental reservation and refuse to take the oath of allegience' to the Constitution and the despots who rule this nation. If this "do-nothing policy" can be understood and appreciated in France, why not in America. If the sblime spectacle of honest men relying upon truth—and refusing allegiance and co-operation to slavery, is a terror to the traitor President of France. Why should the treacherous Fillmore be unmoved.

The Cincinnati Convention.

Cincinnati, April 30th, 1852.

Dear Marius: Our Convention is over.—We have had a great time. They say it is the greatest and most effective meeting ever held in this city. It will undoubtedly do much good as well as some hurt—I hope the good will preponderate. Nearly 2,000 persons were present at the evening session, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. Among the prominent actors and speakers, were John G. Fee, of Ky., who was chosen President, Hon. George Julian, and Judge Stevens, of Ia., Wm. H. Brisbane, Samuel Lewis, John Rankin, E. H. Nevin, J. M. Langston of Ohio, Henry Bibb, of Canada, and Frederick Douglass, and Chas. C. Burleigh. Of course we had good and glorious speaking, and plenty of it.

The Convention was characterized throughout its entire proceedings, by a spirit of fraternal kindness and harmony. All sorts of Abolitionists occupied the platform together, and each one spoke his own sentiments freely. Of course we had some milk and water. Well it takes even *raw militia* to fill out an army! Better *such*, so they be honest, than none at all.—Let us have the *whole people* fighting against slavery in *some way*, even if it be not the *best* way. All will help to put the monster down. God speed *every* man, who is honestly battleing against oppression. Yet if he is wrong as well as honest, God speed him not in that wrong, but may honesty soon bring him *right!* Under the influence of *this* sentiment, I give my hand and my heart to this Convention—but by no means to all its acts. It, of course, was not *radical* enough. On some important points, especially the Church question, it gave an uncertain sound." O how the ministers and members of the sectarian churches, fear to speak out, and utter the whole truth, lest, forsooth, their own particular Zions should chance to suffer! What are celesiastical organizations—what are the whole American church and clergy—what are the creeds and sects of Christendom—compared with the freedom of more than 3,000,000 of slaves—compared with the eternal justice of all-judging-God? "Father, forgive these Christian, for they know not what they do!" Forgive them, but show them their folly!

The Convention was continued through three days, but yet there was not half time.—The Constitutional question was not discussed, though Douglass made a few remarks upon it. The compliments of the Convention were paid to the Colonization Society, to the Whig and Democratic parties, and to the "Lower Law" folks generally, after a very interesting manner. Julian of Indiana, made two glorious speeches, one on the Church, and the other on politics. A number of the resolutions are from his pen. You will doubtless publish the proceedings.

Let the anti-slavery *women* of Northern Ohio, remember that this convention, (like its predecessor of last year,) owes its existence to the efforts of a few faithful, devoted women!—"Go ye and do likewise." Let the *women* help. Men, women, children, all come and help free the slave!

Thine for Libeaty,
JOSEPH TREAT.

Rochester Invitation to Those Attending the Annual Meeting.

Rochester N. Y. April 22d, 1852.

Editor Anti-Slavery Bugle—

Dear Sir—The Anti-Slavery friends in our city earnestly hope that there will be large numbers present from your vicinity and also from a distance to attend the Annual Meeting of the American Anti-Slavery Society on the 10th of May. We propose to do all possible to find *homes* for those who come, and I write this in behalf of the friends to say to all from abroad, that on arriving here, if they will apply either at the Store of Isaac Post, No. 4 Exchange Street, or the Insurance office of Daniel Anthony No. 9 Arcade, they will be sent if possible, to places where they will be hospitably entertained during their stay.

Your Friend,
G. B. STEBBINS.

Women's Rights Convention.

The Ohio Womens Rights Convention, for 1852 will meet in MASSILLON, on Wednesday, 26th of May, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The object of the Convention, is to devise and adopt measures to secure to woman her equal privilege of elective franchise, to aid in the removal of obstacles to the full developement of the powers and capabilities of the female mind, and to ascertain and define her position and relations to the present condition of humanity.

The friends of this reform of both sexes, are respectfully and earnestly invited to be present, and take part in the deliberations of this Convention.

In view of the present aspect of society—the rumor of wars—the spirit of war, of conquest, of merciless revenge—the cry for help from the manacled slave, from the victims of intemperance, of injustice; of penury and want—the fearful increase of crime—the immense expenditure necessary for its suppression, and the inadequate provision for its prevention—What Woman will stay away from this Convention because she has already "rights enough."

We hope that the many interested friends who have on former occasions, cheered our hearts and strengthened our hands by letters and addresses, will renew their favors.

E. Robinson, K. G. Thomas,
C. L. Smalley, S. N. McMillan,
M. J. Tilden, L. Irish,
B. M. Cowles.
Committee.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

The popular story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," which is now in everybody's hands, was written for the National Era of Washington, under the following circumstances. Dr. Bailey, the faithful editor of that paper, enclosed *one hundred dollars* in a note to Mrs. Stowe one day, with a request that she should send him as good a story for the Era, as she could afford to write for that amount of money.

After the lapse of some weeks, a few sheets of Uncle Tom's Cabin were forwarded to the Doctor, and in due season appeared in the Era The following week more sheets arrived and were published. The story grew on her hands, and expanded as she progressed, and instead of being a tale of ordinary magazine dimensions, as was anticipated, it swelled to the proportions of a two volume novel, and instead of being closed in a month, it has been a most attractive feature for more than a year. Of course, Mrs. Stowe's liberality, as well as her talent, were appreciated by the Doctor, who sent her seasonably two hundred dollars more, besides assuring to her an interest in the sales of the book, which have already exceeded *twenty thousand copies*. Ten thousand copies were sold in two weeks; three power presses are running day and night to supply the current demand, and there is little doubt that the sale will run up to fifty thousand copies before the first of January.—*N. Y. Eve. Post.*

More Blood.

A colored man in Columbia, Pa., was shot dead while in the custody of two constables from Baltimore. He had been seized as a fugitive. Whether the shooting was designed or accidental or by whom perpetrated, is not stated. The man had a family and for years had been a resident of Columbia.

The following somewhat conflicting statements have since come to hand. We copy from the Pittsburgh Gazette:

THE HOMICIDE AT COLUMBIA.

Columbia, April 30.

Considerable excitement was created here, yesterday afternoon, by the appearance in our borough of Deputy Marshal Snyder, of Harrisburgh, accompanied by police officer Ridgley, of Baltimore, and Mr. Stansburg for the purpose of capturing a colored man, alleged to be the slave of the latter gentleman.

At three o'clock in the afternoon the party proceeded to a lumber yard in the southern extremity of the town, where the negro was engaged in piling lumber, and his arrest was attempted by the two officers. Smith, the alleged fugitive, tried to make his escape, when in the struggle officer Ridgley, drew a pistol and discharged the contents through his neck, in the region of the carotid artery. Smith fell instantly dead.

Much excitement being produced, Ridgley then stated that he should deliver himself up to the authorities, but upon the arrival of the borough officers at his hotel he was found to have escaped.

It was then stated by some of the bystanders that he was seen going over the Columbia Bridge at a rapid pace, and no doubt reached the half past four o'clock train for Baltimore.

Officer Snyder took the cars for Harrisburg at 7 P. M. He had been under temporary arrest but was liberated by the officer without an examination.

Deputy Coroner Fisher held an inquest upon the body of Smith and a verdict was rendered in accordance with the above facts.

Smith leaves a wife and two children.—He had resided in this borough about eighteen months.

The above facts have been gleaned from the statement before the Coroner's jury.

RIDGLEY IN BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, April 30.

The officer who shot the slave at Columbia is named Ridgley, and belongs to the firm of Zell & Ridgley of this city. He was pursued by an excited and infuriated crowd from Columbia, and with great difficulty made his escape and reached this city this morning. He gives the following account of the affair.

After the arrest of Smith, an enraged crowd of negroes surrounded him to endeavor to rescue his prisoner. In order to defend himself, and intimidate them he drew his pistol. They still pressed upon him, and Smith, in a struggle to get away, got his (Ridgley's) finger in his mouth.

Under the excitement caused by the pain and the mob around him, he raised his other hand in which was the pistol and in the sudden impulse discharged it, the contents entering Smith's side and killing him instantly.

He fled pursued by the crowd and with great difficulty succeded in reaching Shrewsbury, York county, where he got on the cars for Baltimore. He is now getting legal advice in the matter.

EXCITEMENT IN HARRISBURG.

Harrisburgh, April 30.

Great excitement prevails in Columbia and there is much feeling here in relation to the killing of the slave there yesterday.—The Governor has been apprised of the transaction, and will probably be called on to make a requisition on the Governor of Maryland for the surrender of the officer on a charge of murder.

The Baltimore Sun, of Saturday, gives the following account of the affair.

The Fatal Occurrence at Columbia, Pa.—The news by telegraph has already informed the public of a fatal occurrence which took place in Columbia, Pa., on Wednesday. Some of the parties have since arrived in this city, from whom the following particulars have been obtained. It appears that Mr. Archibald G. Ridgley, of the firm of Zell & Ridgley, on Wednesday last left this city for the purpose of arresting two runaway slaves, the alleged property of Messrs. George W. Hall and H. E. Michael, of Hartford county, Md.; he first obtaining powers of attorney of these gentlemen.—He proceeded to Harrisburg, Pa., and there obtaining a warrant of the commissioner of that district, went to Columbia, where the runaways were engaged at work. He was accompanied to Columbia by two deputy marshalls. Shortly after getting there, they learned that one of the negroes, named Smith, said to be the property of Mr. Hall, was employed at a lumber yard.

About three o'clock the party proceeded to the lumber yard, in the southern extremity of the town, where the negro was engaged piling lumber, and attempted to arrest him. He made an effort to escape, and in the scuffle bit Mr. Ridgley's finger—holding it in his teeth. At this juncture Mr. Ridgley drew a pistol, which in the scuffle went off, the ball passing into the negro's neck, whereupon he fell dead on the spot. Upon the result being known, Mr. Ridgley said he would give himself up to the authorities, and was about to do so, but he met a gentleman, the proprietor of a public house there, who advised him to leave the place, on account of the great excitement which would doubtless arise. Mr. Ridgley then took the cars, and reached here yesterday morning. It is said that no sooner was the object of his visit made known to the other negroes, who were also engaged in the yard, than they all rushed to the spot and resisted the officer. Mr. Snyder, one of the officers who accompanied Ridgley, returned to Harrisburgh, where he was arrested, but released shortly afterwards. Smith, the unfortunate fugitive, has left a wife and two children in Columbia, where he had resided for more than a year. An inquest was held over his remains by Deputy Coroner Fisher, and a verdict returned in accordance with the foregoing. It is needless to state that Mr. Ridgley deeply regrets the occurrence transpired.

Salaries in Ohio.—The Ohio Legislature has finally agreed upon the following salaries. Governor, $1800; Supreme Judges, $1700; Common Pleas Judges, 1500; Auditor, $1,600; Treasurer and Board of Public Works, $1500; Lieutenant Governor $5 per day.

Obituary.

Departed this life, at her residence in New Garden, on the 24th of February last, Maria M. Paxton. Her disease was cancer in the breast.

The deceased was self-sacrificing and devoted to the interests of her family and friends—and preeminently so to the cause of truth and right. Her extreme and lingering sufferings, were borne with great patience, and through all, she seemed never to forget the smallest comforts of those about her. Her loss is most severe to her family and friends; though for her own sake they rejoice, since to her, all is now pure and bright and beautiful.

Receipts for The Bugle for the week ending May 5th.

I. Trescott, Salem,	$3.00-364
C. Trescott, "	3.00-364
R. Anderson, Cincinnati,	2,10-336
J. E. Walton, Marlboro,	1,50-365
J. Pierce, S. Charleston,	3,00-344
W. H. Maybee, Litchfield,	1,00-370
Sewing Circle, Bennett's Cor. (Don.)	3,00
J. Crowinshield, Painsville,	1,00-381
J. Gordon, Salem,	1,50-368
M. Lloyd, Lloydsville,	4 00-345
J. B. Heighton, Edinburgh,	1,50-392
L. Case, Rootstown,	1,50-380
N. Stephens, Litchfield,	2,00-379

VOL. FIVE WILL COMMENCE IN APRIL.

Dickens' "Household Words,"

A Weekly Journal, and "Valuable Whispers," or American Items.

Designed for the Instruction and Entertainment of all Classes of Readers, and to assist in the discussion of the Social Questions of the times.

$2.50 a Year by Mail--6 Cents a Number.

TO CLUBS—3 *copies for $6; 5 copies for $9; 10 copies for $15.*

The most agreeable and instructive mass of reading ever collected.—*Home Journal.*

The best of that writer's works by far.—*Christian Ambassador.*

This journal is one of the spiciest productions which reach us.—*Musical World.*

The articles are on subjects interesting to all classes of people, of a character touching their vital interests.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

Weighty is the matter and buoyant the style.—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

It will cause many a family hearth-stone to glow more brightly.—*Tribune.*

No one can peruse this work without being wiser and better.—*Albany Argus.*

ANGELL, ENGEL & HEWITT,
1 Spruce-st., N. Y.

HATS, HATS.

THE Subscribers beg leave to inform the Public that they have just opened their

New and Splendid Assortment of Hats.

On the South side of Main-St., opposite the Book and Yankee Notion Store, Salem, O.

They have received from the Eastern cities a full supply of SILK, BEAVER, OTTER, NUTRE, BRUSH, RUSSIA, CONY, COTTON and WOOL HATS, of every size grade and style, which they will sell at prices not surpassed for cheapness, any where West of the Mountains.

They are also extensively engaged in the

MANUFACTURE OF HATS,

And are prepared to suit every *taste, style* and fashion, with Hats such as they can recommend, and warrant to give satisfaction.

BRADFIELD & GIBBONS.
April 17, 1852.

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE

THE subscriber has commenced the Boot and Shoe Business, and keeps on hand all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES of his own manufacture.

ALSO—For sale, Sole and Upper Leather, French and Country Calf-Skins, Morocco skins and Linings of all colors; Chamay skins and binding, with shoe findings, &c.

E. ELDRIDGE.
Salem, May 8th, 1852.

MRS. M. M. PEIRCE,

WATER-CURE PHYSICIAN,

Green-St., Salem, Columbiana County, O.
May 1, 1852.

Road Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Commissioners of of Columbiana county, Ohio, at their next sitting, asking them to vacate the road commencing near the gate owned by John Stanly and William Blackburn, ending near the gaist mill, formerly owned by Wm. Scott, dec'd., in Knox Township. Dated this 26th of 4th month, 1852.

SALEM, OHIO, APRIL 20, 1852.

MRS. C. L. CHURCH,

LATE OF THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.

BEGS leave to inform the inhabitants of Salem and vicinity that she has brought with her a large assortment of *BOTANIC MEDICINES* carefully prepared, in the form of Pills, Powders, Tinctures, Syrups, Ointments, Salves and Plasters, together with an assortment of crude or unprepared Medicines, which she offers for sale on reasonable terms for cash, or such articles of produce as are used in a family.

Office, Corner of Green and Lundy St.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

WALL PAPER, STATIONARY,

GOLD PENS, ACCORDEONS, TOYS AND FANCY ARTICLES,

Just received, and for sale cheap, at McMILLAN'S Book Store.
Salem, April 24, 1852.

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE.

MURPHY, TIERNAN & Co.,

No. 48, WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH. PA.

ARE now receiving their second supply of New Goods for this Spring; bought within the last few days, at the very lowest rates. In their stock will be found a full and complete assortment of *AMERICAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN GOODS*; all of which they offer at EASTERN PRICES, for cash or approved credit.

They respectfully invite an examination of their stock from all buyers visiting this market.
April 17, 1852.

Job Printing Establishment,

BUGLE OFFICE, SALEM, OHIO.

The subscriber is now prepared to execute every variety of Plain and Fancy Printing, in a style warranted to give satisfaction and at the *lowest living prices.* HUDSON.
Office Back of Trescott's Book-Store, Salem, O.

1852. BIDWELL & Co. 1852.

Forwarding Merchants;

ROCHESTER, BEAVER POINT, PA.

WHARF BOAT convenient to the Rail Road Depot and capacity for storage of 500 tons. No interest in Steam-Boats. Property shipped by Rail Road or River *with care and promptness at lowest freights and charges.*
Rochester, Pa., Feb. 20, 1852.

JOHN C. WHINERY,

SURGEON DENTIST!!—*Office over the Salem Book Store.*—The subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he is again at his post. Having spent several months in Cincinnati, in making himself minutely acquainted with the various branches of his Profession; he feels confident of being able to render the fullest satisfaction to those who may require his services.
Salem, March 5, 1852.

ISAAC TRESCOTT. CLARK TRESCOTT.

I. TRESCOTT & Co.

SALEM, OHIO, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in School, Classical and Miscellaneous Books and Stationery; Drugs and Medicines; Shoes and Groceries.
March 5, 1852.

JAMES BARNABY,

MERCHANT TAILOR;

N. Side Main-St., One Door West of Salem Book-store, Salem, Ohio.

Coats, Vests, Pants, &c., Made to order and Warranted to Give Satisfaction.

The Tailoring Business in all its Braches carried on as heretofore.

J. McMILLIAN,

Dealer in Books, Stationery, Paper Hangings, Toys, Accordeons, and Fancy Articles.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Five Doors East of the Town Hall, Main-Street
Salem, March 5, 1852.

The Young Abolitionists!

OR Conversations on Slavery—By J. Elizabeth Jones. We have purchased the edition of this book and can supply such as may wish to purchase at wholesale. Those in paper can be sent by mail, price 20 cts., Muslin 25 cts., per copy. I. TRESCOTT, Co.
Also, at D. Anderson's Baptist Book-Store, 34 West 4th St., Cincinnati.
August 10, 1850.

Miscellaneous.

Oliver Cromwell.

Born 1599, *died* 1658.

BY NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

Not long after King James the First took the place of Queen Elizabeth on the throne of England, there lived an English knight at a place called Hinchinbrooke. His name was Sir Oliver Cromwell. He spent his life, I suppose, pretty much like other English knights and squires in those days, hunting hares and foxes, and drinking large quantities of ale and wine. The old house in which he dwelt had been occupied by his ancestors before him, for a good many years. In it there was a great hall, hung round with coats of arms, and hemlets, cuirasses and swords, which his forefathers had used in battle, and with horns of deer and tails of foxes, which they or Sir Oliver himself had killed in the chase.

This Sir Oliver Cromwell had a nephew, who had been called Oliver, after himself, but who was generally known in the family by the name of Little Noll. His father was a younger brother of Sir Oliver. The child was often sent to visit his uncle, who probably found him a troublesome little fellow to take care of. He was forever in mischief, and always running into some danger or other, from which he seemed to escape only by miracle.

Even while he was an infant in the cradle, a strange accident had befallen him. A huge ape, which was kept in the family, snatched up little Noll in his fore-paws and clambered with him to the roof of the house. There this ugly beast sat grinning at the affrighted spectators, a if he had done the most praiseworthy thing imaginable. Fortunately, however, he brought the child safe down again; and the event was afterwards considered an omen that Noll would reach a very elevated station in the world.

One morning, when Noll was five or six years old, a royal messenger arrived at Hinchinbrooke, with tidings that King James was coming to dine with Sir Oliver Cromwell. This was a high honor to be sure, but a very great trouble; for all the lords and ladies, knights, squires, guards and yeomen, who waited on the king, were to be feasted as well as himself; and more provisions would be eaten, and more wine drunk in that one day, than generally in a month. However, Sir Oliver expressed much thankfulness for the king's intended visit, and ordered his butler and cook to make the best preparations in their power. So a great fire was kindled in the kitchen; and the neighbors knew by the smoke which poured out of the chimney, that boiling, baking, stewing, roasting and frying, were going on merrily.

By and by the sound of trumpets was heard, approaching nearer and nearer; and a heavy, old-fashioned coach, surrounded by guards on horseback, drove up to the house. Sir Oliver, with his hat in his hand, stood at the gate ready to receive the king. His majesty was dressed in a suit of green, not very new; he had a feather in his hat, and a triple ruff round his neck; and over his shoulder was slung a hunting horn, instead of a sword. Altogether, he had not the most dignified aspect in the world; but the spectators gazed at him, as if there was something superhuman and divine in his person. They even shaded their eyes with their hands, as if they were dazzled by the glory of his countenance.

"How are ye, man?" cried King James, speaking in a Scotch accent; for Scotland was his native country. "By my crown, Sir Oliver, but I am glad to see ye!"

The good knight thanked the king, at the same time kneeling down, while his majesty alighted. When king James stood on the ground, he directed Sir Oliver's attention to a little boy who had come with him in the coach. He was six or seven years old, and wore a hat and feather, and was more richly dressed than the king himself. Though by no means an ill-looking child, he seemed shy, or even sulky; and his cheeks were rather pale, as if he had been kept moping within doors, instead of being sent out to play in the sun and wind.

"I have brought my son Charlie to see ye," said the king. "I hope, Sir Oliver, ye have a son of your own, to be his playmate?"

Sir Oliver Cromwell made a reverential bow to the little prince, whom one of the attendants had now taken out of the coach. It was wonderful to see how all the spectators, even the aged men, with their gray beards, humbled themselves before this child. They bent their bodies till their beards almost swept the dust. They looked as if they were ready to kneel down and worship him.

The poor little prince! From his earliest infancy, not a soul had dared to contradict him; everybody around him had acted as if he were a superior being; so that, of course, he had imbibed the same opinion of himself. He naturally supposed that the whole kingdom of Great Britain, and all its inhabitants, had been created solely for his amusement. This was a sad mistake; and it cost him dear enough after he had ascended his father's throne.

"What a noble little prince he is!" exclaimed Sir Oliver, lifting his hands in admiration. "No, please your majesty, I have no son to be the playmate of his Royal Highness; but there is a nephew of mine somewhere about the house. He is near the prince's age, and will be but too happy to wait upon his Royal Highness."

"Send for him, man! send for him!" said the king.

But, as it happened, there was no need of sending for master Noll. While King James was speaking, a rugged, bold-faced, sturdy little urchin thrust himself through the throng of courtiers and attendants, and greeted the prince with a broad stare. His doublet and hose (which had been put on new and clean in honor of the king's visit) were already soiled and torn with the rough play in which he had spent the morning. He looked no more abashed than if King James was his uncle, and the prince one of his customary playfellows.

This was little Noll himself.

"Here, please your majesty, is my nephew," said Sir Oliver, somewhat ashamed of Noll's appearance and demeanor.

"Oliver, make your obeisance to the king's Majesty."

The boy made a pretty respectful obeisance to the king; for, in those days, children were taught to pay reverence to their elders. King James, who prided himself greatly on his scholarship, asked Noll a few questions in the Latin grammar, and then introduced him to his son. The little prince in a very grave and dignified manner extended his hand, not for Noll to shake, but that he might kneel down and kiss it.

"Nephew," said Sir Oliver, "pay your duty to the prince."

"I owe him no duty," cried Noll, thrusting aside the prince's hand, with a rude laugh. "Why should I kiss that boy's hand?"

All the courtiers were amazed and confounded, and Sir Oliver the most of all. But the king laughed heartily, saying that little Noll had a stubborn English spirit, and that it was well for his son to learn betimes what sort of a people he was to rule over.

So King James and his train entered the house; and the prince, with Noll and some other children, was sent to play in a separate room while his Majesty was at dinner. The young people soon became acquainted; for boys, whether the sons of monarchs or of peasants, all like play, and are pleased with one another's society. What games they diverted themselves with, I cannot tell. Perhaps they played at ball—perhaps at blindman's buff—perhaps at prison-bars. Such games have been in use for hundreds of years; and princes as well as poor children have spent some of their happiest hours in playing at them.

Meanwhile, King James and his nobles were feasting with Sir Oliver, in the great hall. The king sat in a gilded chair, under a canopy, at the head of a long table. Whenever any of the company addressed him, it was with the deepest reverence. If the attendants offered him wine, or the various delicacies of the festival, it was upon their bended knees. You would have thought, by these tokens of worship, that the monarch was a supernatural being; only he seemed to have quite as much need of those vulgar matters, food and drink, as any other person at the table. But fate had ordained that good King James should not finish his dinner in peace.

All of a sudden, there arose a terrible uproar in the room where the children were at play. Angry shouts and shrill cries of alarm were mixed up together; while the voices of elder persons were likewise heard, trying to restore order among the children. The king and everybody else at the table, looked aghast; for perhaps the tumult made them think that a general rebellion had broken out.

"Mercy on us!" muttered Sir Oliver; "that graceless nephew of mine is in some mischief or other. The naughty little whelp!"

Getting up from table, he ran to see what was the matter, followed by many of the guests, and the king among them. They all crowded to the door of the play-room.

On looking in, they beheld the little prince Charles, with his rich dress all torn, and and covered with the dust of the floor. His royal blood was streaming from his nose in great abundance. He gazed at Noll with a mixture of rage and affright, and at the same time a puzzled expression, as if he could not understand how any mortal boy should dare to give him a beating. As for Noll, there stood his sturdy little figure, bold as a lion, looking as if he were ready to fight not only the prince, but the king and kingdom too.

"You little villain!" cried his uncle.—"What have you been about? Down on your knees, and ask the prince's pardon.—How dare you lay your hands on the king's majesty's royal son?"

"He struck me first," grumbled the valiant little Noll; "and I've only given him his due."

Sir Oliver and the guests lifted up their hands in astonishment and horror. No punishment seemed severe enough for this wicked little varlet, who had dared to resent a blow from the king's own son. Some of the courtiers were of opinion that Noll should be sent prisoner to the Tower of London, and brought to trial for high treason. Others, in their great zeal for the king's service, were about to lay hands on the boy, and chastise him in the royal presence.

But King James, who sometimes showed a good deal of sagacity, ordered them to desist.

"Thou art a bold boy," said he looking fixedly at little Noll; "and if thou live to be a man, my son Charlie would do wisely to be friends with thee."

"I never will!" cried the little prince, stamping his foot.

"Peace, Charlie, peace!" said the king; then addressing Sir Oliver and the attendants, "Harm not the urchin; for he has taught my son a good lesson, if Heaven do but give him grace to profit by it. Hereafter, should he be attempted to tyranize over the stubborn race of Englishmen, let him remember little Noll Cromwell, and his own bloody nose!"

So the king finished his dinner and departed; and, for many a long year, the childish quarrel between Prince Charles and Noll Cromwell was forgotten. The prince, indeed might have met a more peaceful death, had he remembered that quarrel, and the moral which his father drew from it. But, when old King James was dead, and Charles sat upon his throne, he seemed to forget that he was but a man, and that his meanest subjects were men as well as he. He wished to have the property and lives of the people of England entirely at his own disposal. But the Puritans, and all who loved liberty, rose against him, and beat him in many battles, and pulled him down from his throne.

Throughout this war between the king and nobles on one side, and the people of England on the other, there was a famous leader, who did more towards the ruin of royal authority than all the rest. The contest seemed like a wrestling-match between King Charles and this strong man. And the king was overthrown.

When the discrowned monarch was brought to trial, that warlike leader sat in the judgment-hall. Many judges were present, besides himself; but he alone had the power to save King Charles, or to doom him to the scaffold. After sentence was pronounced this victorious general was entreated by his own children, on their knees, to rescue his majesty from death.

"No!" said he sternly. "Better that one man should perish, than that the whole country should be ruined for his sake. It is resolved that he shall die!"

When Charles, no longer a king, was led to the scaffold, his great enemy stood at a window of the royal palace of Whitehall. He beheld the poor victim of pride and evil education, and misused power, as he laid his head upon the block. He looked on, with a steadfast gaze, while a black-veiled executioner lifted the fatal axe, and smote off that anointed head at a single blow.

"It is a righteous deed," perhaps he said to himself. "Now Englishmen may enjoy their rights."

At night, when the body of Charles was laid in the coffin, in a gloomy chamber, the general entered, lighting himself with a torch. Its gleam showed that he was now growing old; his visage was scarred with the many battles in which he had led the van; his brow was wrinkled with care, and with the continual exercise of stern authority. Probably there was not a single trait, either of aspect or manner, that belonged to the little Noll, who had battled so stoutly with Prince Charles. Yet this was he.

He lifted the coffiin-lid, and caused the light of his torch to fall upon the dead monarch's face. Then, probably, his mind went back over all the marvellous events that he had brought the hereditary king of England to this dishonored coffin, and had raised himself, an humble individual, to the possession of kingly power. He was a king, though without the empty title or the glittering crown.

"Why was it," said Cromwell to himself—or might have said—as he gazed at the pale features in the coffin—"Why was it, that this great king fell, and that poor Noll Cromwell has gained all the power of the realm?"

And, indeed, why was it?

King Charles had fallen, because, in his manhood, the same as when a child, he disdained to feel that every human creature was his brother. He deemed himself a superior being, and fancied that his subjects were created only for a king to rule over.—And Cromwell rose, because, in spite of his many faults, he mainly fought for the rights and freedom of his fellow-men; and therefore the poor and the oppressed all lent their strength to him.

From the Spirit of the Age.

The Ideal is the Real.

"God never yet permitted us to frame a theory too beautiful for his power to make practicable."

Men take the pure ideals of their souls
And lock them fast away,
And never dream that things so beautiful
Are fit for every day!
So counterfeits pass current in their lives,
And stones they give for bread,
And starvingly, and fearingly, they walk
Through life among the dead,
Though never yet was pure Ideal
Too fair for them to make their Real!

The thoughts of beauty dawning on the soul
Are glorious Heaven-gleams,
And God's eternal truth lies folded deep
In all man's lofty dreams:
In thought's still world, some brother-tie which bound
The planets, Kepler saw;
And through long years, he searched the spheres, and there
He found the answering law.
Men said he sought a wild Ideal;
The stars made answer, "It is Real!"

Aye, Daniel, Howard, all the crowned ones
That, star-like, gleam through time,
Lived boldly out before the clear-eyed sun,
Their inmost thoughts sublime!
These truths, to them more beautiful than day,
They knew would quicken men;
And deeds befiting the millennial trust
They dared to practice then;
Till they who mocked their young Ideal,
In meekness owned it was the Real.

Thine early dreams, which came like "shapes of light,"
Came bearing Prophecy:
And Nature's tongues, from leaves to 'quiring stars,
Teach loving faith to thee.
Fear not to build thine ærie in the hights
Where golden splendors lay,
And trust thyself unto thine inmosts soul,
In simple faith alway,
And God will make divinely Real
The highest form of thine Ideal.

Uncle Tom's Cabin.

Unlike our brother editor's, we have never undertaken to criticise or commend this master-work of Mrs. Stowe. The following from the Pennsylvanian, is one of the choicest commendations we have seen. The compliment will be best appreciated after reading the following notice which this "Pennsylvanian" keeps posted up in small caps at the head of its editorial columns. "The Pennsylvanian having a large circulation in the *South* and *South-western* Cities and States, is the best advertising medium in Philadelphia."

From the Pennsylvanian.

Such is the title of a work in two volumes, which has recently appeared from the pen of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It has already had a large circulation, upwards of ten thousand copies having been printed and sold. It is because of the apparent popularity which this rapid sale shows, and the dangerous and unhappy tendency which the work must have, that it is intended briefly to expose its character.

A tale of fiction, its object is stated to be "To awaken sympathy and feeling for the African race, as they exist among us; to show their wrongs and sorrows, under a system so necessarily unjust as to defeat and do away the good effects of all that can be attempted for them, by their best friends, under it." That the "sketches," as they are called, which make up the tale are drawn with a pen of great power, is evident; and from this very power of the writer, and the "thrilling interest," which attends the development of the story, the influence of the book for evil is increased. Nor is the truthfulness of the "sketches" meant to be impeached; they may be, and doubtless are, all true; but this does not alter the case.

Four slaves are taken as the principal characters of that class, to exemplify the evils of the parting of hus and and wife, and of parent and child—the subjecting female beauty to the power of lustful and heartless men—and the placing of human beings under the absolute control of brutal and unfeeling fellow-mortals. Three several masters and their failies—one of a cruel, tyranical and hard-hearted disposition—the other two kind and indulgent, and a slave-dealer, are the principal white personages.—Around these characters is woven a tale, embracing the most horrible and deeply-to-be regretted features, which have ever been conceived as attendant on slavery; with some few of a milder cast, showing the mitigating circumstances which so often render the yoke light and easy. The whole is worked up into a narrative of "thrilling interest," abounding in scenes drawn with a simplicity and power which it is to be regretted had not been employed in some better undertaking.

Now, a fiction of this kind must be written with a design to accomplish some real or fancied good. What is the design of the book in question? "Since the Legislative Act of 1850," says the author, "when she heard, with perfect surprise and consternation, Christian and humane people actually recommending the remanding escaped fugitives into slavery, as a duty binding on good citizens; when she heard on all hands, from kind, compassionate, and estimable people, in the free States of the North, deliberations and discussions as to what Christian duty could be on this head, she could only think these men and Christians cannot know what slavery is; if they did, such a question could never be open for discussion. And from this arose a desire to exhibit it in a *living dramatic reality.*" And this is the end proposed to be accomplished by this fiction!—That is, at a time when this blessed Union, after being exposed to perils greater than yet beset it, from the wild and seditious schemes of men with but one idea, had, through the unwearied and strenuous efforts of the wise and patriotic in the national councils, been rescued from danger; and when the fierce turmoil of the struggle was settling into repose, to fan into fresh fury the unextinguished zeal of fanatics, and to excite anew the suspicious, fears and predjudices of our Southern brethren. For cloak it with words as you may, this is the design; and no other will it accomplish. Would that it might utterly and forever fail! The "Christian and humane, kind, compassionate and estimable public" of the North, have not counselled and acted with their eyes shut. They know full well the facts and the necessary and deplorable attendants of slavery; nor will "Uncle Tom's Cabin" enlighten them.

But there are two classes in the United States upon which this work will have a most unhappy effect. First, it will make the fanatics of the North more fanatical—more self-opinionated—more obstinate—more determined in opposition to the laws of the land,—and more fierce in their hatred towards slave holders. Second it will serve to exasperate the South,—to inspire them with jealousy,—to excite their suspicions,—and to fill them with distrust of the North. It will increase the bitterness of feeling on both sides. It will not aid one whit in ameliorating the condition of the slave, or in advancing the work of emancipation. No opportunity is lost throughout the book to sneer at and villify the law of the land. The scenes at Christiana are openly justified and defended, in the drawing of a picture, whose main features are evidently taken from that bloody tragedy. Were the patience and endurance of Uncle Tom, under the tortures inflicted by a cruel and vindictive master, held up as a bright example of the power of christianity to support and strengthen in the severest trials, it would have been well enough. But in this as in other scenes of the most pathetic and heart-moving character, the whole tone of the narrative is calculated and *meant* to inspire hatred of the slave holder; and to work the mind of the reader up to such a pitch, that henceforth he shall see nothing in the hisory of this country, but slavery—slavery—slavery; to shut out every other consideration from his view, and to awaken in him a contempt and disregard of the laws.

And more than this, it is a book which will be seized on with avidity in England,—will be reprinted there, and meet with a ready and rapid sale. But will it awaken or strengthen one feeling of sympathy or brotherhood? No! It will serve rather to strengthen these bitter feelings of pharasaical pride and self-complacency which now so unfortunately possess the English mind. It will be regarded as a true picture of the state of the whole country from Maine to Texas.—The ameliorations which the narrative depicts will be overlooked, and Englishmen will gloat with all the satisfaction of a blind and fanatical zeal over the scenes of horror, and thank God with hypocritical humility, that they are not as their American brethren.

It is always to be regretted when fiction is perverted into an instrument of evil, instead of being used as a channel through which to inculcate good. But how fearful a responsibility rests upon the author who uses, or rather abuses, her talents, in the production of a work, whose affect must be to nourish the seeds of discord and disunion in our land, and to pamper the craving appetites of abusive and impertinent foreigners, who seize with avidity upon every thing which feeds their own unbounded self-conceit, and furnishes an occsion for heaping contempt and opprobium upon this country.

P. C. S.

Curiosity.—A letter to Hon. Truman Smith, from the Lake Superior mines, says:

"We have put in the box a piece of wood, or of a skid that was twenty feet long, when found, lying twenty feet under the surface of the earth, and a mass of copper resting thereon, mined out of the vein, weighing 5 tons and 1,512 pounds. Every particle of the rock was hammered off from it, and immediately about the mass were found two copper tools that showed copper to have been welded and hardened. A large number of hammers made from stone, were lying around it, and also, coal ashes, to all appearances, as fresh as though they had been made last year. Vegetable soil to the depth of four or six feet overlaid the whole, on which and immediately over this mass of copper was standing a tree, which proved, on being cut down, to be over five hundred years old.„

Graphic. The Dedham Gazette thus briefly and graphicly portrays the characters of the leading Presidential aspirants:

Of the Democratic expectants, Douglas is himself a negro-driver and owner: Cass has been eating proslavery dirt, and his own words, for a long period: and Buchanan is covered with abject mud, from his head to his heels.

Of the Whig candidates, Fillmore breaths only through the Black and bloody nostrils of Slavery: Webster is the groom of the stables to the peculiar institution: and Scott, alarmed lest he should be left behind, is hunting over his past life to find if there is not one rotten spot, through which he may fall to the depth of his rivals.

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Woodstock Manual Labor Institute.

THE Seventh Spring Term of the Woodstock Manual Labor Institute, for the benefit of colored persons and others, will open on the first Monday of April, of the present year under the care of M. J Foster and F. A. Brown.

The following branches are taught in the Institution: Chemistry Philosophy, Astronomy, Algebra, Arithmetic, History, Grammar, Geography, Phonography, Orthography, Writing and Reading. Lessons will be given upon the Piano by F. A. Brown, and in Vocal Music by M. J. Foster. The Greek and Latin Languages are also taught by J. W. Stuart, M. D., and Moral and Intellectual Philosophy by Prof. H. M. Wilson of Princeton College, N. Y.

TERMS, for the Languages, $5,00, per term for the Higher English Branches, $3,00; for the Common English Branches, $2,00.

Board can be had at the Institution for 50 cts. to $100 per week, for which Students can pay in labor if they wish. The School is in a flourishing condition and located in the town of Woodstock, Lenawee Co., 18 miles N. West of Adrian, 80 S. West of Detroit.

Land can be purchased in the vicinity of the Institution on reasonable terms. Lots can be had on the Institution grounds for building, mechanics can have them by building on them. Our colored friends and others who feel an interest in the education of their families will please call and examine for themselves. None except the industrious and enterprising need apply. For further information address, Prior Foster, General Agent, Adison, Lenawee Co., Michigan.

Officers of the Institution.—George Abbott, *President;* Francis Chaloner, *Treasurer;* and John W. Stewart, *Secretary.*

Woodstoc, March 10, 1852.

AGENTS WANTED,

TO SELL NEW AND POPULAR BOOKS.

WE are in want of Agents to canvass the part of the State for our new Books.

A small capital of but $10 or $15 will be required to commence with, and an active person can earn from $3,00 to $5,00 per day. Some of our Agents earn much more.

Those desirous of engaging in this profitable business, may obtain our plan of operation, and a list of our Publications, by addressing, post paid, M. F. TOOKER & Co., No. 102, Superior St., Cleveland, O.

March 20, 1852.

Dental Surgery.

J. W. WALKER, would announce to his friends, and the public generally, that he is prepared to execute all work in the above profession, that may be intrusted to him.

New Lyme, Aug. 17th 852.

Anti-Slavery Songs!

WE have about 1500 copies of our selection of Anti-Slavery Songs on hand, which we will sell Wholesale and Retail; orders from a distance shall be promptly attended to.

Aug. 10, 1850.] I. TRESCOTT, & Co.

WM. J. BRIGHT,

Attorney at Law, Hartford, Trumbull Co., O.

Prompt attention will be given to collections in Trumbull and adjoining counties.

Nov. 23, '50.